Price, 20 Naye Paise.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
11 AUG 1957

Madras Information

Published every month by the Director of Information and Publicity
Fort St. George

Vol. XI, No. 8 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" August 1957

CONTENTS:

		PAGE
1.	Madras in the Struggle for Independence—Dr. B. S. Baliga	2
2.	An Unwanted Statue in the Madras Museum—Dr. A. Ayyappan	6
3.	Indian National Army—Sri S. A. Ayyar	9
4.	Facts about Southern Zone	11
5.	The land's end of India	15
6.	Increased Participation of people in C.D. Work	20
7.	The Plan and the State Fisheries	23
8.	Role of Statistics in Animal Husbandry	26
9.	Contribution of Glass to Human Progress	29
10.	Thus Spake the Mahathma	30
11.	Need to Grow More Trees	32
12.	Workshop on Wheels	33
13.	Housing Colonies for Weavers	34

Back cover page: The temple of Goddess *Kanyakumari* at the land's end of India. On *Full Moon* days vast crowds of pilgrims cluster around this place for worship and to observe the unique spectacle of the sun-set and moon rise simultaneously at the dusk of the day.

11 AUG 1957
MADRAS

Madras in the Struggle for Independence

By Dr. B. S. BALIGA, Curator, Madras Record Office.

I propose to narrate here in a few pages the story of our national srtuggle from the time of its commencement to the time of its culmination. This story is based solely on the official archives of the Government and its brevity, I need hardly say, is due not to the lack of materials but to the want of space.

The dawn of nationalism in Madras began more than a century ago. It was heralded by a few intellectuals of this State who formed themselves into bodies like the Madras Native Association and the Madras Hindu Debating Society and who, evincing an ardent desire for administrative and political reforms, gradually won the sympathy and support of many people. As early as 1852 when the British Parliament was considering the question of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, they sent a petition to the Parliament detailing the grievances of the people and pressed for the appointment of a Royal Commission to redress them. They also pressed for the appointment of the elected representatives of the people to the Imperial and Provincial Executive Councils. They repeated their demands in 1853 and, in stronger terms in 1855, even after the passing of the Charter Act of 1853 which gave a fresh lease of life to the Company's administration. In their petition of 1855, which was discussed and approved at a public meeting held in Madras, they bitterly complained of the 'unchecked career of misrule and oppression' of the Company's Government, demanded direct Government by the Crown and emphasised the imperative necessity of making that Government 'constitutionally responsible to the people of the country.' Their civilisation and education, they said, eminently fitted them to take a proper share in the administration of their own country.

'Mutiny' and Madras State.

Then came the so-called 'Indian Mutiny' of 1857. It burst like a bomb-shell in Northern India causing widespread political and military upheavals. But in Madras, it produced hardly any repercussions. The explanation for this is to be found in the fact that the people of this State showed no inclination to gain their political ends through violence. If they had any such inclination, they would doubtless have tried to make capital of the convulsions that were then shaking the very foundations of British rule. But they did no such thing. On the other hand, as will be presently shown, they sought to secure political reforms through peaceful and constitutional methods.

When, however, the disturbances broke out in Northern India, everything looked dark and gloomy to the Madras Government. They found that their military resources were quite inadequate to deal with any serious situation, having had then stationed most of their forces at Hyderabad, Nagpur and Mysore. They were afraid that at any moment Hyderabad and Nagpur might flare up, the former because of its religious sympathy with the Moghul Emperor and the latter because of its annexation made by Dalhousie in 1853. They were also afraid that in the Madras City itself the population, especially the Muslims, might give trouble because of the abolition of the Nawabship of the Carnatic which had just then been made (1855). They were equally afraid that rebellions might be stirred up everywhere, and especially in the army, by disaffected persons and emissaries from Northern India. They, therefore, brought into operation the provisions of Act XIV of 1857 and invested the Sessions Judges of all districts with powers to try offences against the State.

Small incidents.

But actually nothing serious took place either in the present, or in the former composite Madras State. Some copies of a proclamation and letters urging the Nizam and his Minister to begin a holy war against the English were seized from some Muslims in Madras City. Some minor disturbances caused mostly by private disputes occurred in Rajahmundry and were easily suppressed. A green flag and a proclamation urging the slaughter of the English were seized from some Muslims in Masulipatnam. A few bands of Rohillas crossed the Nizam's territory and attacked and plundered a couple of towns and villages in the Krishna, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. A Moplah rising which was meditated in Malabar was nipped in the bud and a Maharashtra inroad which was made into Canara was repelled. These were the only political repurcussions. Nor was there any, save one, military repurcussion. As is well known, in spite of its weakness in military resources, Madras sent out English as well as Indian troops to Northern India on a summons from Canning, the Governor-General. All these troops embarked without the least murmur and played a small part in the military operations in the north. One troop alone of the Madras Army, 8th Light Native Cavalry, showed disaffection. On their march from Bangalore to Madras, from where it was intended to embark them, the

"The loyalty to constitued authority did not by any means make them blind to their political advancement . . . . . they never lost sight of their main demand namely that of responsible Government . . ."

The Press began to criticise the policies of the Government. It described the Salt Tax as 'the most unjust and cruel of all the taxes . . .'

men of this troop first manifested hesitation and finally absolutely refused to embark unless they were granted the old rates of pay and pension which had been altered in 1833. This troop was disbanded and its disaffection, it is clear, arose not from political but from mercenary considerations.

The Demand for Responsible Government.

Throughout the course of the disturbances in Northern India, the people from almost all districts of this State including the citizens of Madras, sent loyal addresses to the Government deploring and condemning the acts of violence committed in the north. Some even sent subscriptions unsought in aid of the relief of sufferers. But this loyalty to constituted authority did not by any means make them blind to their political advancement. They welcomed the abolition of the East India Company's rule and hailed the direct assumption of the Government of India by Queen Victoria. But they never lost sight of their main demand, namely, that of responsible Government, and pressed for it whenever opportunities presented themselves. Thus, in 1859, when Trevelyan the most popular Governor of Madras since Munro, was recalled by the Secretary of State on account of his differences with the Government of India, they reiterated, in their farewell address presented to him (signed by more than 7,500 citizens), their insistent demand for responsible Government. And the reply that he made must have given them some hopes and also some food for reflection. For, this is what he said: "You say that you had hoped to have seen under my administration the introduction of representative government. . . My answer is —Qualify yourselves for representative institutions and they will be sure to come in good time. You are united under the common protection of the British Crown with a free people who have never grudged to others a participation in the political advantages which they themselves enjoy. The real delay is on your part. Cultivate the literature of England which is instinct with the spirit of self-government. Learn by our example how to work representative institutions, for this is by no means an easy task and several famous nations have failed in the attempt. Above all things, strive to attain to a high moral standard. Public morality, without which national government is impossible, is only the aggregate of each man's individual character. Truth, justice scrupulous fidelity to engagements, habitual preference of public to private interests, are the qualities which elevate a nation and enables it to conduct its affairs with advantage."

But the wheels of Juggernauth rolled on and no sign of political reforms appeared anywhere on the horizon though some attempts were made to foster local self-government institutions by the introduction of the Towns Improvement Acts of 1865 and 1871, the District Municipalities Act of 1884 and the Local Boards Acts of 1871 and 1884. These Acts created municipalities and local boards which contained, besides official members, at first a few of the nominated, and subsequently some of the elected members and entrusted to these institutions the management of local affairs such as sanitation, roads, schools, etc. It was hoped that they would provide ideal training grounds for statesmen and legislators in the larger spheres of responsible government. But the responsible government never came. The only thing that came therefore was political agitation.

The Press speaks out.

This agitation was started with some vigour in Madras soon after the inception of the Indian National Congress (1885). By this time several newspapers in English as well as in Indian languages had come into existence both in the city and in the districts and these became no mean instruments in the hands of nationalists. Thus in 1886, for instance, the Press began to criticise the then policies of the Government. It described the salt tax as "the most unjust and cruel of all the taxes imposed on the country". It assailed the Income-tax and said that it should be imposed not on the Indians but on the English in England inasmuch as the revenue derived from it "was devoted to the benefit of the English in strengthening the defences of India in which they alone were interested". It advocated the imposition of high duties on English goods in order to protect and foster Indian industries. It demanded the expenditure of not less than one-tenth of the Indian revenues on education. It attacked the conduct of several officers, including that of the Governor. It pressed for the representation of more Indians in the Provincial Legislative Council and for vesting that council with complete control over the budget. And, among other things, it insisted on the reduction of salaries of European Civil Servants and on the recruitment of more and more Indians in the Civil Services and the army.

Indian National Congress Session in Madras.

The very next year (1887) witnessed the Third Session of the Indian National Congress in Madras. It was presided over by the All-India leader Sri Bhadrudin Tayabji and its members from Madras included leaders like Sri T. Madhav Rao, Sri S. Subramania Ayyar, Sri Rungiah Naidu, Sri G. Subramania Ayyar, Sri Sabapathy Mudaliar, Sri S. A. Swaminatha Ayyar, Sri P. Somasundaram Chetty, Sri C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Mr. Erdley Norton and Mr. A. O. Hume. It passed a series of resolutions stressing the necessity for the expansion of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, for

"It was at this time that some of the nationalists under the inspiration of Sri V. O. Chidambaram Pillai started the first big national enterprise of its kind namely the Indian Steam Navigation Company . . ."

the throwing open of higher grade posts in the army to Indians, for the establishment of a military academy in India, for the reduction in public expenditure for the imposition of higher import duties on finer classes of cotton fabrics and for the introduction of a technical education system in India suited to her conditions and capable of reviving her indigenous industries. Nor is this all. It set up a machinery for carrying on national propaganda. It formed standing committees in all States and laid down that their primary duties should be 'to promote the political education of the people,' by distributing tracts and pamphlets, by holding public meetings, and by arranging important lectures 'throughout the year.' And it empowered these committees to form sub-committees in the districts.

Under the impulsion of this Congress propaganda both the press and the public became more and more national minded and more and more critical of British administration. Newspapers like the *Hindu* and *the Swadesamitran* began to strongly criticise the action of the Government. Bodies like the Madras Mahajana Sabha (established in 1884) commenced to propagate Congress views. And, about the same time, district conferences came to be held annually in several districts presided over by eminent men like Sri P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, Sri G. Subramania Ayyar and Sri V. P. Madhav Rao These conferences organized by local leaders of all communities, Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Muslims alike, discussed a large number of important matters, affecting the welfare of not only the district and the State but also the whole of India. The attainment of Swaraj (Responsible Government), the boycott of foreign cloth and foreign goods, the encouragement of swadeshi cloth and swadeshi goods, the establishment of swadeshi industries the revival of panchayats and the eradication of the drink evil, all these loomed large in their discussions. Their discussions also centred on subjects like the extension of franchise, the increase of elected members in the Legislature, the separation of the executive and the judiciary, the introduction of compulsory primary education, the reform of local administration, the establishment of co-operative societies, and the prevention of Indian emigration to Natal, Transval and other places. All these subjects were precisely similar to the subjects discussed at the various sessions of the Indian National Congress.

Eloquent and insistent speeches.

The tone of the speeches made at these conferences was usually moderate, but at times it became extreme, eloquent and insistent, as when Sri G. Subramania Ayyar addressed the Second Tanjore District Conference in 1908. He spoke of the high handed actions of the British Government, of their repressive measures, of the "summary deportation of some of our leaders," of the revival of "obsolete ordinances," of the prohibition of public meetings, of the "crusade against our swadeshi efforts" and of the "persistent misrepresentation of the Anglo-Indian press." He insisted on unity in the ranks of the Congress and deplored the split that had occurred between the moderates and the extremists at its Surat Session. He exhorted all parties to work together for the common cause for achieving the four articles of the Indian political creed, namely, swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods, national education and swaraj.

The resolutions passed by these conferences were generally forwarded to the Government, but the Government hardly took any notice of them. There is however evidence to show that the leaders of these conferences knew only too well that the Government would be indifferent. Their main object was to rouse the political consciousness of the people and this they seem to have done in some measure through the delegates and others who attended the conferences and through the publicity given to their proccedings in the press. As may be expected, some dissentient voices belittled these conferences. Some questioned the motives behind their organizers and described the whole movement as one engineered by the Brahmans for their own benefit. Some others again made out that the people were entirely unconcerned about politics.

V.O.C. and Bharathi.

These criticisms failed to take note of the increasing influence of nationalism over all classes, including Non-Brahmans. For, it was at this time that national resentment against the British rose high and led to the assassination of Mr. Ashe, the Collector of Tirunelveli. It was at this time that some of the nationalists, under the inspiration of Sri V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, started the first big national enterprise of its kind, namely, the Indian Steam Navigation Company. It was at this time that Sri Subramania Bharathi composed national songs and carried on national propaganda from Pondicherry. It was also at this time that Sri V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and Sri Subramania Siva courted imprisonment by making spirited speeches exhorting the people to press for nothing less than 'Poorna Swaraj" and to offer passive resistence to the Government by boycotting British goods, British courts and British schools.

It must however be stated that nationalism, as yet, had not begun to permeate the masses. It was only occasionally, by fits and starts, that the masses were making themselves felt. That great task of rousing the masses was attempted by the Home Rule, the Non-Co-operation and the Khilafat movements. These movements that came in the wake of the First World War (1914–1918) led to widespread political agitation.

Red-hot agitation by Annie Besant.

The credit for broadcasting for the first time the seeds of nationalism in our State belongs to Mrs. Annie Besant. Within a year of the declaration of the war, she started in Madras, as the Government themselves have put it "a red-hot agitation" for Home Rule (Self Government or Swaraj) which soon began to spread like wild fire from district to district. She commenced

Mrs. Annie Besant . . . started 'a red-hot agitation' which soon began to spread like wild fire from district to district.

her campaign in March-April 1915 in a series of articles on Home Rule, published in her newspapers *New India.* India, she declared, asked to be governed by her own men freely elected by herself, to make and break ministers at will, to have her own army and navy, to levy her own taxes, to frame her own budget, to educate her own people in her own way, in short, to become a sovereign nation within her own borders owing only allegiance to the Imperial Crown. And so long as this swaraj was not attained, all her crying problems like the poverty of the masses, unemployment, the decay of industries and so forth would remain unsolved. In order to attain swaraj, Mrs. Besant orgainsed a Home Rule League and preached everywhere about swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods, temperance, national education, labour welfare and responsible government, ideals similar in essence to those propounded by the Indian National Congress since 1885. In vain the Governor sent a friendly remonstance to her to dissuade her from her course. In vain also the Government proposed to the Government of India that "drastic steps should be taken to check her activities which were fraught with danger to the public peace." In vain too she was compelled to deposit security for her press, and shortly afterwards, subjected to the penalty of forfeiting this security. She continued her agitation with unabated vigour, attacked the Press Act, appealed to the High Court, and thereby gained an immense popularity because, though that court decided against her, it adjudged at the same time that, out of the 14 extracts of her articles which had been considered as seditious by the Government, only 2 were really seditious. She then with the help of Mr. G. S. Arundale, the organizing Secretary of the Home Rule League, began to enthuse the students and enlist their aid and sympathy. She condemned the existing educational system as being backward, reactionary and unpatriotic, hailed the students as the rising hope of India who were destined to secure for the country freedom from foreign yoke, instituted Home Rule classes for them, formed Boy Scouts and Volunteer troops for them and took up their cause on every occassion. Nor was this all. She turned the Theosophical Society, of which she was the President, into a political organization, believing as she did that 'all great national movements in India are rooted in religion' and that the Home Rule Movement could not therefore be an exception to this rule; and by this single act, more than anything else, brought into the national arena hundreds of teachers, government servants, social workers and other intellectuals. Her Home Rule League, which she looked upon as an auxiliary to the Indian National Congress, now began to carry on an extensive political propaganda.

Students come out.

Everywhere, both in the city and **in the districts, speeches were delivered, pamphlets were issued, and students' strikes and demonstrations were staged, all of which greatly disconcerted the Government and speedily led to the internment of Mrs. Besant and her associates, Mr. Arundale and Sri Wadia in the Nilgiris (June 1917). This did not however abate the ardour of the movement; on the contrary it increased the ardour. A wave of resentment against the Government swept over the whole State. Protest meetings were held in every district, students'** strikes were organized in many schools and colleges, public processions were taken out and leaflets in Indian languages as well as picture post cards on Home Rule were widely distributed. "The Olcott Lodge" at Ootacamund in which she fixed up her residence became a centre of pilgrimage for all kinds of intellectuals and political workers. Thither went continually for instruction and inspiration men like Sri S. Subramania Ayyar, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and Dr. Pattabih Sitaramayya. Nor did the situation become better when her residence was transferred to Coimbatore. That district became "a centre of special Home Rule activity." Then came her release and the release of her associates (September 1917) but these events too failed to damp the Home Rule activities. Home Rule meetings continued to be held in the City and in the districts; Home Rule volunteers continued to carry on propaganda in towns as well as villages; and the Home Rule Monster Petition waa signed by thousands of people in all walks of life.

The Home Rule Movement very soon merged itself into the two greater movements of All-India importance, the Non-Co-operation and the Khilafat movements. These movements took the whole country by storm and, by identifying themselves with the Indian National Congress and utilising it whole machinery for effective propaganda, gave a permanent character to nationalism. They arose during the war and went on gaining momentum even after the war, even after the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919. They owed their origin to various causes but they owed their inspiration, their force and vitality, essentially to one towering personality, Gandhiji.

(To be continued)

Financial Assistance for Fine Arts

As in previous years, the Sangeet Natak Akadami, New Delhi, has invited applications from non-proprietary cultural organizations in the State conducting training or research work in the fields of dance, drama, music and films for recognition or financial assistance. The applications are to be sent before 31st August 1957 through the State Akadami, on the application forms which are available from the Sangeet Natak Akadami, 70, Regal Buildings, New Delhi.

Madras Board of Transport

The Government have sanctioned the continuance for a further period of one year from the 10th March 1957 of the Madras Board of Transport, originally constituted in 1947 with the Minister in charge of Transport as the Chairman, and the Secretary, State Transport Authority as the Secretary to the Board.

11 AUG 1937 MADRAS

An Unwanted Statue in the Madras Museum—

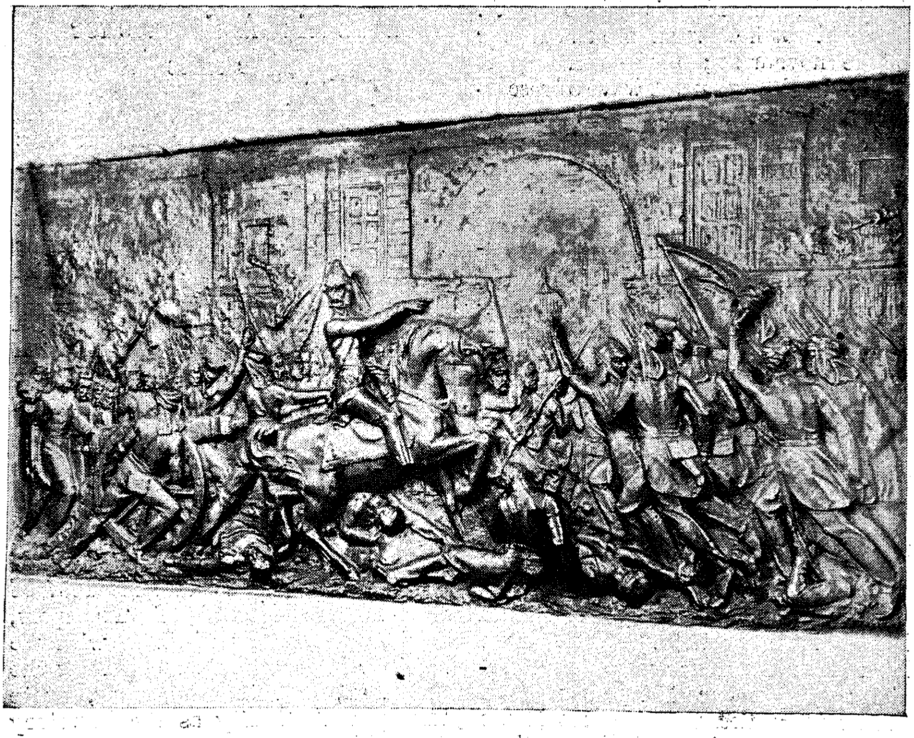
A Link with 1857

By Dr. A. AYYAPPAN, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras

One morning in November 1937 we were surprised to see a gigantic bronze statue shrouded in canvas lying under a tree on the grounds of the Madras Museum. The Public Works Department had done a fine job the previous night, starting work after midnight, and the statue of General Neill which dominated Mount Road at its junction with the old Madras Club Road (where now there is a traffic island) was brought down from its high pedestal and removed to the Museum, to the surprise of many to whom the statue had become an eye-sore. The Congress Government who had then assumed office in Madras did not want to oppose the satyagraha against unpleasant memory of this British hero of 1857, but at the same time, they did not want to outrage the feelings of the British. The Neill satyagraha was very brief; the satyagrahis had time only to mutilate the nose of Neill in the plaque on the pedestal representing the siege of Lucknow.

Dr. F. H. Gravely who was then Superintendent of the Madras Museum did not like to have this statue deposited in the Museum. He said: "A museum should not be a miscellaneous collection of curiosities but an educational institution. The arrangemen of its exhibits has therefore to be carefully planned. If we had historical gallery, such a statute . . . could be suitably be placed in it . . . The arms gallery is the only existing gallery in which such a statue would not be utterly out of place." Government however decided to treat the statue as a historical exhibit and arranged to have it placed in a veranda near the arms gallery. The entrance to this veranda was covered with wire mesh and the statue of Neill placed with its back facing the right.

The president of the Madras Club asked for the statue to be presented to it but Government obviously were not inclined to oblige them.



Bronze frieze on the pedestal of the Neill statue

The biographical sketch.

The Government press communique, dated 15th November 1937 ran as follows:—

> The Government of Madras have decided in deference to public sentiment as expressed from time to time to order the removal of General Neill's statue from its present site and its preservation within the precints of the Government Museum, Madras.

The legend on the pedestal says that the statue was erected by public subscription in 1860 and goes on to give the following biographical particulars:—

> James George Smith Neill, C.B.
>
> Aide-De-Camp to the Queen.
>
> Lieutenant-Colonel of the Madras Fusiliers.
>
> Brigadier-General in India.
>
> A brave, Resolute, Self-Reliant Soldier.
>
> Universally Acknowledged as the First.

Bronze statue of Neill—formerly on Mount Road, now in the Madras Government Museum

Who stemmed the Torrent of Rebellion in Bengal.

He fell Gloriously

At the Relief of Lucknow,

25th September 1857.

Aged 47.

The statue in bronze is 10 feet 5 inches high and is the work of a good sculptor. The figure is in full uniform. The mustache adds to the resoluteness and grimness in his face.

A metal plaque measuring 3 feet 11 inches by 1 foot 9 inches shows the scene of siege of Lucknow which was the last engagement of the General before he fell. Appropriately enough he is shown in the centre of the scene, riding on his horse. His right arm which is extended in front is in the attitude of directing his men seen arranged on either side to go ahead with the capturing the fort of Lucknow which is seen in the immediate background. Through the gateway can be seen, far in the background, the domes and minarets of a few mosques for which Lucknow is famous. The men in front of General Neill are all shown armed with muskets. A number of men behind are engaged in drawing a cannon. On the ground are seen a number of fallen men, some already dead, others half dead. The nose and right leg of the figure of Neill have been mutilated by the stayagrahis in November 1937.

Contempt for Indians and sheer inhumanity.

Why is it that, even in spite of our short historical memory, Indians are not able to blot out of their mind the name of General Neill ? What was it that forced the young Madras satyagrahis in 1937 to mutilate the bronze representation of this British hero ? To give the younger generation of readers a complete picture of the man, I am giving in the second part of this article a biography of Neill written for his British admirers in an official British publication. There was no doubt that Neill was an able soldier, a strict disciplinarian, and religious in the British way. He was well connected and as a young man was patronised by Governor Munro. There were greater soldiers than Neill who led the English army in the campaigns of 1857–58 but for sheer inhumanity none of them, not even John Nicholson could equal Neill. Utter contempt for the Indians which characterised the English in those days found its personification in Neill. Other soldiers and commanders, while sharing in Neill's contempt for the "Black-skin", felt at least in the sub-conscious recesses of their mind that though the Indians were their enemies, they were sustained by the Indians who served them day and night in a thousand ways, without whose co-operation and help, they could not have held their own even for a day. Even in the British army camps there were ten Indians to one Briton !

The wholesale massacres of villagers, indulged in by Neill was described by the English Chroniclers of the "Mutiny" as the " assertion of British manhood. " Neill's ruthless action of disarming the 37th regiment at Benarus was opposed by Major Barret who commanded them. "My men are innocent " protested Major Barret who was forcibly removed from the parade ground where his sepoys were being humiliated. Even the Governor-General Canning thought Neill was too harsh. At Benarus, rows of gallows appeared on Neill's command, and hundreds of people, young and old were hanged. Here are a few contemporary English accounts of how Neill exercised his power.

An Angel among Angles.

" On one occasion, some young boys, who, perhaps, in mere sport had flaunted rebel colours and gone about beating tom-toms, were tried and sentenced to death. One of the officers composing the court, a man unsparing before an enemy under arms, but compassionate, as all brave men are, towards the weak and helpless, went with tears in his eyes to the commanding officer, imploring him to remit the sentence passed against these juvenile offenders, but with little effect on the side of mercy."

" Volunteer hanging parties went out into the districts, and amateur executioners were not wanting to the occasion. One gentleman boasted of the numbers he had finished off quite in an artistic manner ', with mango trees for gibbets and elephants for drops, the victims of this wild justice being strung up, as though for pastime, in ' the form of a figure of eight '."

When Neill marched from Allahabad his executions were so numerous and so indiscriminate that one of the officers attached to him "had to remonstrate with him on the ground that if he depopulated the country, he could get no supplies for the men".

Colonel Neill's arrival at Allahabad on June 11 restored the confidence of the English garrison. Lord Canning " who saw clearly that he had now at his disposal one of the men most wanted in such a crisis " wired to Neill to take over command at Allahabad. The march for Allahabad was taxing to Neill. "I had always the greatest confidence in myself " he wrote to his wife and although I felt almost dying from complete exhaustion, yet I kept up my heart.

According to his English admirers, "Neill had neither any credulity nor any tenderness to deter him from striking root and branch at the black soldiery who had betrayed us, and the people who are rising to rebellion on the ruins of the native army."

Harshness was part of his nature. With the aid of the loyal and looting Sikhs of the Allahabad garrison, he sent death and terror to the villages all along the river and further in the

interior. By June 17, "not a house was tenanted, not a light was to be seen in the City of Allahabad", where from the English had been driven away fifteen days ago.

Brutal orders.

English chroniclers record that the material law and the retribution that went with it meant the mass killing of men, women and children, most of whom were not guilty of any participation in the rebellion. Neill himself recorded:

"I know I have acted with severity, but in all circumstances I trust for forgiveness. I have done all for the good of my country, to re-establish its prestige and power and to put down this most barbarous insurrection."

Neill's instruction to his assistant Renaud makes gruesome reading: Among other things he asked that "all the heads of insurgents, particularly at Fatehpore, to be hanged. If the Deputy Collector is taken, hang him and have his head cut off and stuck up on one of the principal Mohemmedan buildings of the town".

About the time Havelock inflicted the first great blow at Cawnpore on Nana Saheb, Neill was promoted as Brigadier-General and was kept in readiness by Commander-in-Chief Grant to take over command from Havelock should anything happen to him. From the 20th of June 1857 Neill was put in charge of Cawnpore. The work of revenge which he perpetrated is described in his own words:

"I wish to show the Natives of India that the punishment inflicted by us for such deeds will be the heaviest, the most revolting to their feelings, and what they must ever remember. I issued the following order, which, however, objectionable in the estimation of some of our Brahminised infatuated elderly gentlemen, I think suited to the occasion, or rather to the present crisis: '25th July 1857'. The well in which are the remains of the poor women and children so brutally murdered by this miscreant, the Nana, will be filled up, and neatly and decently covered over to form their grave: a party of European soldiers will do so this evening, under the superintendence of an officer. The house in which they were butchered, and which is stained with their blood, will not be washed or cleaned by their countrymen; but Brigadier-General Neill has determined that every stain of that innocent blood shall be cleared up and wiped out, previous to their execution, by such of the miscreants as may be hereafter apprehended, who took an active part in the Mutiny, to be selected according to their rank, caste, and degree of guilt. Each miscreant, after sentence of death is pronounced upon him, will be taken down to the house in question, under a guard, and will be forced into cleaning up a small portion of the blood-stains; the task will be made as revolting to his feelings as possible, and the Provost-Marshall will use the lash in forcing anyone objecting to complete his task. After properly cleaning up his portion, the culprit is to be immediately hanged, and for this purpose gallows will be erected close at hand."

From March to September 26, 1857, the day of his death at Lucknow, the white soldier with the blackest heart carried on his inglorious killing. His excesses were condoned by his superiors including the Governor-General and hero's welcome awaited him, but the bullet of the Lucknow insurgent, deprived the hero's admirers of that celebration. Neill and others of this kind demonstrated the diabolical character of the English conqueror.

Bitter lessons for us.

The history of the so-called Mutiny of 1857 has valuable though bitter lessons for us: What brought victory to the English was their unity, loyalty and organising ability.

"The sturdy iron of national character was so inflexible that the heat of the furnace through which we were passing had not inclined it to bend."

While the English rose up as a man to hold their national flag aloft their chief weakness on the Indian side, in Delhi, was their disunity of which our English critic wrote (1860) as follows:—

Meanwhile, within the walls of Delhi the national character was shaping events with equal force and distinctness. There were feebleness and irresolution and divided concils in high places, and elsewhere a great antagonism of interests, internecine strife, oppression and misery not to be counted. Whilst the English were clinging together and moving as one man, the inmates of Delhi were dislocated and distracted. The court, the soldiery, the industrial inhabitants were in deadly feud, the one with the other, and as the numbers of our enemies increased, their difficulties also increased.

(To be concluded)

Exhibition of Educational Films

Government have directed that education institutions exhibiting educational films need not obtain licence under section 3 of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Act, provided that only non-inflammable films and film-strips are exhibited. In order to qualify themselves for this concession, no advertisement films should be exhibited nor should any admission fee, except to cover bare expenses, should be charged. This order is valid for one year.

All institutions which avail themselves of this exemption will have to maintain a register of the films exhibited and comply with any other directions that may be issued in this behalf by the Government.

Additional Sales Tax on Mill Cloth

Government have directed that the system of deferred payment of the additional sales tax on sales of medium, fine and superfine mill cloth be continued till September this year. This concession is applicable only to dealers in mill cloth who pay Rs. 1,000 or more by way of additional sales tax. Government have also stipulated that while the additional sales tax due for the months of September, October and November may be paid before 25th December, the tax for December onwards must be paid on or before the 25th of the succeeding month.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
11 AUG 1957
MADRAS

Indian National Army

By Sri S. A. AYYAR

"... Ultimately, when the Indian people were roused to the reality of the situation, they made a concerted move—and under the flag of Bahadur Shah, in 1857, they fought their last war as free men. In spite of a series of brilliant victories in the early stages of this war, ill-luck and faulty leadership gradually brought about their final collapse and subjugation. Nevertheless, such heroes as the Rani of Jhansi, Tantio Topi, Kunwar Singh and Nana Sahib live like eternal stars in the nation's memory to inspire us to greater deeds of sacrifice and valour."

These inspiring words were contained in the opening paragraph of the historic proclamation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, when it was formed outside India's borders, in distant Singapore, on the fateful 21st of October 1943 by one of India's greatest sons, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, twice elected President of the Indian National Congress and the Founder of the Forward Bloc.

The Second War.

Netaji Subhas Bose organised Indian National Army under the leadership of his Government and marched it to the Burma-India Border to fight the British Army of occupation in India. This was the Second Front he opened against the British rulers of India. The Second War of India's Independence had already been launched on Indian soil under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The armed fight organised by Netaji Bose from outside India was meant to supplement the heroic non-violent struggle carried on by India's millions under Mahatma Gandhi's banner. Netaji called this struggle of the Indian people—popularly known as the Quit India Movement of August 1942—the Second War of Indian Independence, the first being the 1857 "MUTINY".

Thus the so-called "Mutiny" provided the stimulating background for the historic battles fought by the I.N.A. on the Indo-Burma Border fronts against the British controlled troops from India.

An outstanding feature of the Indian National Army was the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, named after the Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi. This was the women's wing of the Indian National Army recruited from among the Indian girls in Malaya and other parts of East Asia and officered entirely by Indian women and girls. The heroic role played by Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi in 1857 inspired hundreds of Indian girls in East Asia to abandon their sheltered existence under parental roofs, enlist in the Regiment, undergo hard training in all branches of modern warfare, and march to the front to fight for India's Freedom, shoulder to shoulder with the men of the Indian National Army. The sight of these girls moving towards the fighting front armed with rifles, bayonets and machine guns, was an unforgettable spectacle, which served as an incentive to the male section of the Indian National Army to perform great deeds of valour and self-sacrifce.

A continuous historic process.

In the nemerous mammoth gatherings of Indians that Netaji addressed in East Asia, he was never tired of emphasizing that India's Freedom Struggle was a continuous historic process from 1857. He pointed out that the "Mutiny" failed for lack of organisation and sustained central direction, and urged that they should learn a lesson from 1857 and carry on the fight in a more concerted manner all over India and from outside India too. He was fully convinced that Gandhiji's "QUIT INDIA" Movement inside India was going according to plan. He, therefore, urged Indians in East Asia to do their duty and strengthen the hands of their brothers and sisters inside India.

The saga of the I.N.A. is itself an outcome of the historic process of Netaji's thinking and planning for India's Freedom. A student of world history and of the revolutions that brought Liberation to subject peoples in centuries past, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose quoted the historic example of the American colonies throwing off the British yoke with the armed aid of France. After a great deal of thinking, he came to the final conclusion that a Second World War was inevitable in 1939; and that would be the opportunity for India to take the armed help of Britain's enemies and win her own freedom. He, therefore, planned to get out of India soon after World War II broke out in 1939. He succeeded by an extraordinary stroke of good luck. The strict vigilance of the police in Calcutta could not prevent his escape in disguise from his home in Calcutta in January 1941. Indians were startled to learn that he had reached Berlin in

Historic Sequence to . . . . 1857 Uprising

March. From then on, he plunged into the task of organising an armed force with the help of Germany to march it ultimately against the British in India. But this was not an easy task. Indian Army personnel on the Western Fronts, who had been taken prisoner by Germans and taken to Germany, volunteered to form the Free India Army organised by Netaji Bose on German soil. Thus the First Indian Army of Liberation came into being in Europe during the Second World War. It was ready to march all the way from Germany to the Western Frontier of India. Meanwhile, Japan's entry into the World War in December 1941, brought about a dramatic change in the situation as far as Netaji's plans were concerned. Indians throughout East Asia—from Burma to Japan—proclaimed their determination to fight for the liberation of their Motherland and formed Indian Independence Leagues throughout East Asia. The Indian Army personnel, who had been deserted by the British during their retreat from Malaya and Burma, volunteered to form an Indian National Army. Rash Behari Bose, The veteran Indian Revolutionary Exile in Japan, and Father of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia, formed a nucleus of the I.N.A. in Singapore in early 1942. But his health was fast failing and he desired to hand over the I.I.L. and the I.N.A. to younger and more vigorous hands.

Netaji Takes Over.

A conference of representatives of Indian Independence Leagues in East Asia, held in Bangkok in June 1942, under the Presidentship of Rash Behari Bose, passed a resolution inviting Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to come from Germany and take over the leadership of the I.I.L. and the I.N.A. in East Asia. He accepted the invitation and after a perilous 90-day journey in a German submarine rounding the British Isles and the Cape of Good Hope, he reached Japan in June 1943, and Singapore on the 2nd of July 1943. He took over the leadership of the Indian Independence Movement and the Indian National Army on 4th July 1943 at a historic ceremony in the Cathay Cinema Theatre in Singapore.

The Indian Independence Movement reached up to the Burma-India Border; in other words, it reached up to the Eastern Frontier of India, which the British had never considered so vulnerable to attack as the North-West Frontier.

In the twinkling of an eye, the whole strategic situation had changed in favour of the Indian Army of Liberation. The I.N.A. could use Burma as a springboard for an attack on the British Citadel in India. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, at the head of the I.N.A., stood astride the Eastern Frontier of India. This was the dramatic change in the situation brought about by Japan's entry into World War II. From the day he assumed command of the overall movement of Indians in East Asia for the Independence of their Motherland on 4th July 1943 till he took off on his last known æroplane journey from Saigon on 17th August 1945, Netaji toiled night and day mobilising the Indians in East Asia for an all-out effort to win India's Freedom.

Aid without strings.

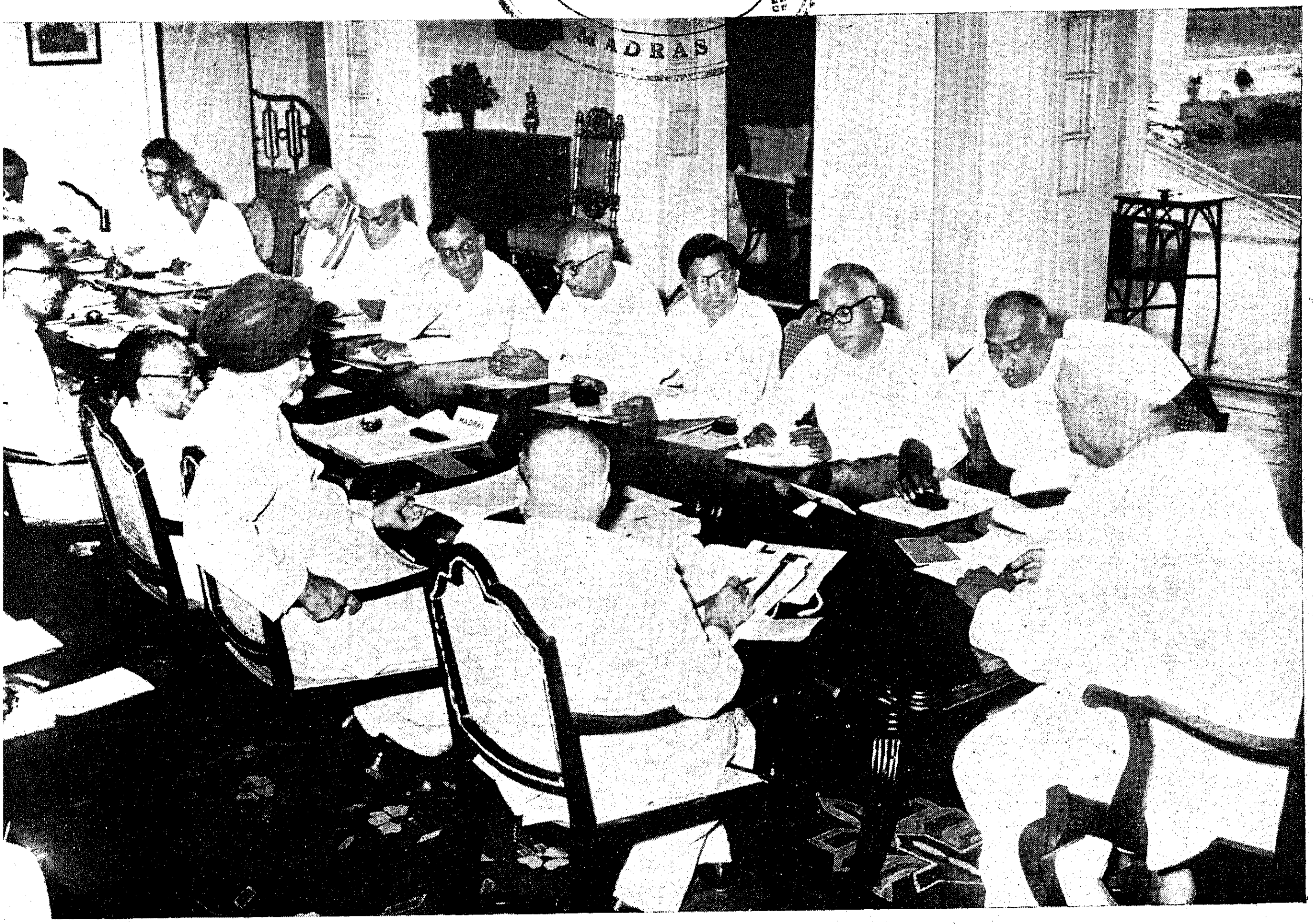
It was always a habit with Netaji to plan his course of action well in advance. His escape from India and reaching Germany when the World War II was on, was according to plan. From the moment he knew he was to go to East Asia from Germany to lead the Indian Independence Movement, he began to plan his course of action. Thus, immediately on arrival in Tokyo after his perilous 90-day submarine journey from Germany, he held a series of conferences with the Japanese Premier, General Tojo and other top-ranking leaders of the Japanese Government and armed forces and settled with them in detail the type and volume of aid expected of them in his fight for his country's freedom. He satisfied himself about the bona fides of the top men of Japan and made it clear to them beyond the shadow of a doubt that their aid should have no strings attached. He would not compromise India's sovereignty. Japan was not to entertain any ambitions, territorial, military, economic or political, in India when she attained her freedom with Japanese help. He would certainly assure them in advance of India's goodwill, friendship and gratitude in return for the war-time help. Netaji and Tojo thus understood clearly where they stood with each other.

Victory within sight.

According to plan, Netaji proclaimed the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind; on 21st October 1943, he declared war on Britain and her ally, America, in the name of the Provisional Government; he formed the Rani of Jhansi Regiment composed of Indian women and girls in East Asia, urged the three million Indians in East Asia to come forward and give their all for the cause and also to be prepared to lay down their lives; he expanded the I.N.A. and marched it to the Burma-India border; on the 4th of February 1944, the I.N.A. fired the first shot in its War of Independence launched against the British on the border; the I.N.A., according to plan, was within sight of victory at Imphal and Kohima. Then the tide turned against him; things no longer went according to plan; the rains came down in torrents and disrupted the I.N.A. supply lines; the I.N.A. was in difficulties without supplies and without adequate air support; the reverses began; the I.N.A. fell back; it retreated to Mandalay and towards Rangoon; this was in April 1945; Netaji, as the true commander, wished to remain with his troops and face the enemy in Rangoon in due time. But his Cabinet colleagues and top-ranking generals prevailed upon him to leave Burma and move eastward out of the reach of the enemy, and carry on the war. With great reluctance, he started on his historic retreat on foot from Rangoon to Bangkok, which he did in three long and arduous weeks. He refused to take a plane which would have done the journey in two and half hours. From Bangkok, he moved on to Singapore in June 1945 and for one whole month, he broadcast to India night after night, pleading with the leaders inside India to spurn the Wavell offer. But the beginning of August and the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki saw the end of Japanese resistance. Japan officially surrendered to the Allies on August 15.

(*Continued on page* 35)

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
11 AUG 1957
MADRAS



The first meeting of the Southern Zonal Council was held at Raj Bhavan, Madras, under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister Sri Govind Ballabh Pant in the second week of July. Chief Ministers and other Ministers of Madras, Andhra and Kerala and high officials of these State Governments and Planning Commission were also present. Chief Minister of Mysore also attended the meeting by special invitation.

Facts About the Southern Zone

The southern zone comprises the reorgnised States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala. It has an area of 171,800 square miles and population of 74·9 million.

The density of population of the zone as a whole is 436 as against the all-India average of 284. Density varies greatly among the three constituent units, being as high as 900 in Kerala and as low as 293 in Andhra Pradesh.

Area—171,800 square miles.
Population—74·9 million.

	First Plan.	*Second Plan.*
Outlay	Rs. 2,08·33 crores ..	Rs. 413·8 crores.
Food	10,934,000 tons ..	14,794,000 tons.
Power-installed capacity ..	470,300 KW	1,293,000 KW.
Literacy..	23·1 per cent (all-India average 16·6 per cent).	

Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the population accounting for about 63 per cent of the total population of the zone. The ratio of agricultural classes to total population in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala respectively is 67·3, 62·6 and 52.6 per cent. The comparatively lower ratio in the case of Kerala does not mean that the pressure on land is relatively less. Land being scarce in Kerala as compared with Andhra Pradesh and Madras, more people have to depend on means of livelihood other than agriculture. This fact is borne out by the density of population on cultivated land, which is 1060 for Kerala, 860 for Madras and 490 for Andhra Pradesh.

The percentage of the cultivated area to the total area in the zone is 42·46 as against the all-India average of 44. In the zone, only Andhra Pradesh is surplus in food. Kerala and Madras have to depend on food imports from the rest of the country.

Principal food crop.

Rice is the principal food crop of the zone and accounts for 64 per cent of the cultivated area. The main commercial crops are tea, coffee and oil seeds. In Kerala, coconut, pepper, cashewnuts and cardamom are important, particularly as foreign exchange earners. Rubber is also an important raw material in Kerala and Madras.

The zone is comparatively poor in important minerals like iron ore, coal, mica and manganese. However, Kerala is the main source of ilmenite and thorium deposits in the country as a whole. The poverty of essential mineral resources has adversely affected the industrial development of the zone.

Literacy in the zone is relatively high being 23·1 against the all-India average of 16·6. Kerala (particularly the former Travancore-Cochin area) has probably the highest standard of literacy in the country, i.e., 46·4. High literacy coupled with pressure of population on land and lack of essential mineral resources is responsible for the large number of educated unemployed in the zone in general and in Kerala in particular.

First Plan.

The plan provisions and expenditure under the First Five-Year Plan of the region now constituting the Southern Zone are as follows :—

	Plan provisions.	*Expenditure.*
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)	
Andhra	67·13	64·20
Madras *	86·42	85·63
Travancore-Cochin	31·28	26·11
Telengana area of Hyderabad†	23·50	17·24
Total ..	208·33	193·16

* Includes South Kanara district now transferred to Mysore.

† Calculated roughly at 50 per cent of the provisions of the Hyderabad Plan.

The First Plan laid emphasis on Agriculture and Irrigation and Power. The expenditure on these two heads of development together accounted for 75 per cent, 74 per cent and 70 per cent of the total expenditure in Andhra, Madras and Travancore-Cochin respectively.

The irrigation part of the Tungabhadra Project was completed by the end of the First Plan and provided irrigation to an additional area of 50,000 acres of Andhra and Mysore.

The total irrigated area in the zone is reported to have increased from 109·47 lakh acres in 1950–51 to 126·34 lakh acres in 1953–54.

Food production also recorded an increase from 81·91 lakh tons in 1949–50 to 109·34 lakh tons in 1955–56 an increase of 11·44 lakh tons in Andhra Pradesh, 13·65 lakh tons in Madras and 2·34 lakh tons in Kerala.

Second Plan outlay.

Outlay of States in the First and Second Plans are as follows :—

	First Plan *	*Second Plan* *
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)	
Andhra	67·13	174·5
Telengana area of Hyderabad.	23·50	
Madras	86·42	152·3
Travancore-Cochin	31·28	87·0
Total ..	208·33	413·8

* First Plan figures relate to pre-reorganised States of Madras and Travancore-Cochin while those of the Second Plan represent the Plan outlay for reorganised States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala as finally settled.

The estimated resources of the States in the zone available for the Second Five-Year Plan are :—

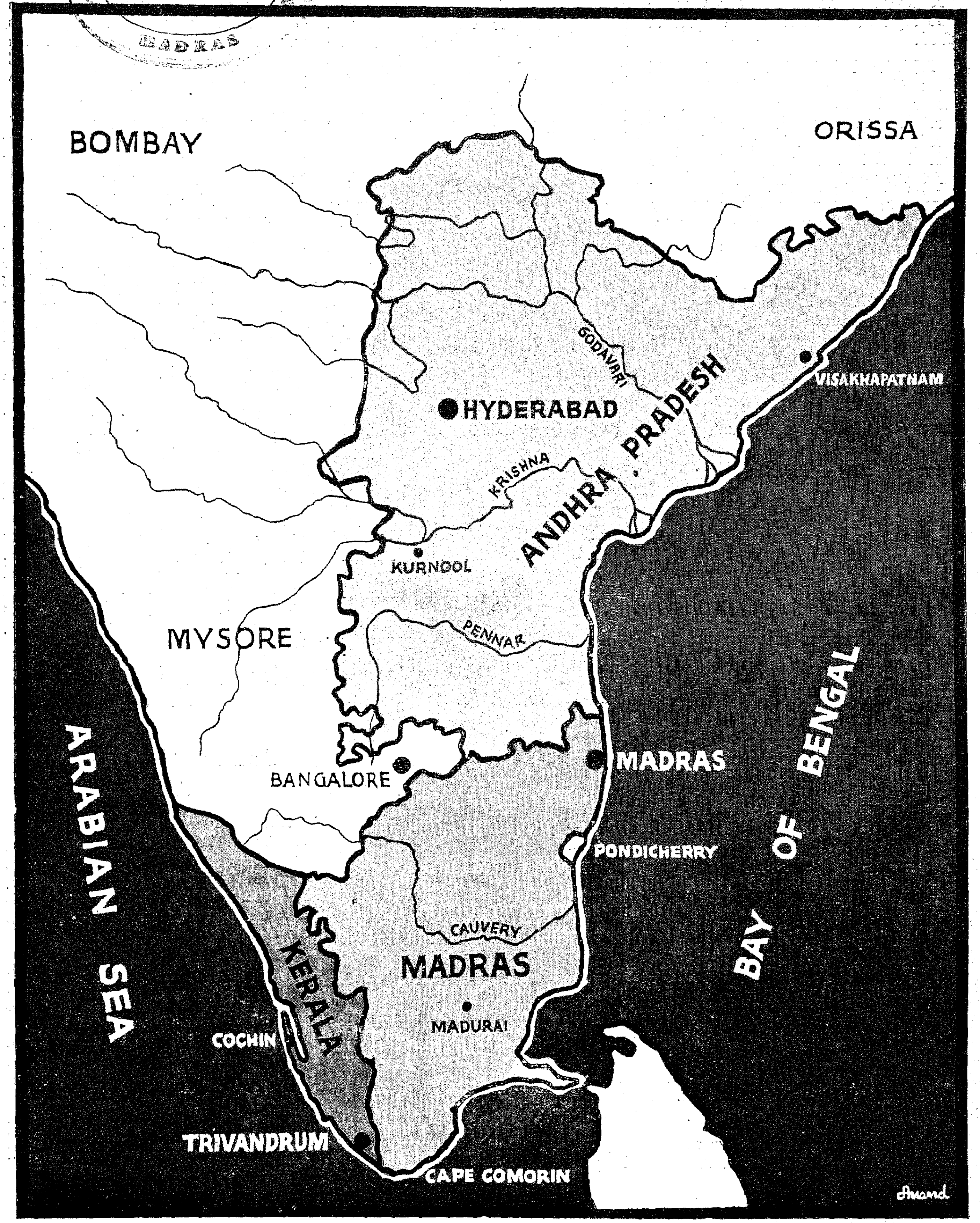
(1)	*Total resources on revenue account.* (2)	*Total resources on Capital account.* (3)	*Total contribution for the Plan.* (4)	*Estimated gap in resources.* (5)
		(RUPEES IN CRORES.)		
Andhra Pradesh.	19·0	34·5	53·5	121·0
Madras	45·4	33·1	78·5	73·8
Kerala	23·4	24·2	47·6	39·4
Total ..	87·8	91·8	179·6	234·2

State requirements.

In formulating programmes under the Second Plan, the particular problems and needs of individual States were taken into account. Thus, the programme of food production aims at an additional supply of 3·26 million tons for the zone as a whole. The

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
11 AUG 1957
MADRAS

The Southern Zone



programmes nowenvisaged should make the region self-sufficient in respect of food.

Additional irrigation facilities will be made available to about 16 lakh acres of land during the Second Plan period. The generation of power during the same period would be 12.9 lakh KW, i.e., about three times that of the capacity under the First Plan. About 6,600 miles of roads will be added during the Second Plan period.

The Machkund and Nagarjunasagar are two major river valley projects in the Southern Zone. Machkund is a joint venture of Andhra and Orissa and will generate 51,000 KW of power. When the first stage of the Nagarjunasagar project is completed, it will irrigate 19 lakh acres of land. The Kunda Hydro-electric project in Madras will not be completed during the Second Plan but is expected to generate 1.45 lakh KW of power by the end of the Plan period.

Development Programme, 1957–58.

Schemes which are calculated to earn or save foreign exchange or to increase agricultural production or remove transport bottlenecks are to be given priority. The programmes of the States in the zone for the year by major heads of development are :—

	Andhra.	*Madras.*	*Kerala.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)		
Agriculture and Community Development.	6·99	5·99	2·75
Irrigation and Power	15·97	13·73	6·11
Industry	2·51	3·05	1·72
Transport	1·19	1·22	1·20
Social Services	6·48	7·72	5·28
Miscellaneous	1·05	0·31	0·47
Total ..	34·19	32·02	17·53

The table below gives a broad picture of the financing of the outlay in 1957–58.

	States' own resources.	*Central Assistance.*
	(RUPEES IN CRORES).	
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	9·7	24
Madras	14·0	18
Kerala	9·5	8
Total ..	33·2	50

The State Governments are now to work out the physical targets proposed to be achieved in 1957–58. As against the five-year target of additional food production of 32·6 lakh tons, it is envisaged that in 1957–58, an additional production of 9·1 lakh tons will be raised. In Andhra Pradesh, the expenditure on Nagarjunasagar is being stepped up so that the scheme is completed as early as possible and provides irrigation facilities to a larger area.

Central projects.

Besides the projects and programmes included in the State Plans, the Central Ministeries have also sponsored certain schemes in the zone as part of the Central Sector of the Plan. In view of the paucity of coal deposits in the Southern Zone, high priority has been given to the Rs. 69 crores Multi-Purpose lignite Project at Neyveli in South Arcot district of Madras. Under this project 3·5 million tons of lignite are to be produced and used for generation of power in a station with 211,000 KW capacity. It is also proposed to produce 380,000 tons of carbonised briquettes and 70,000 tons of fixed nitrogen.

Work outstanding at the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur (Madras) will be completed in the Second Plan and from 1959 onwards the factory will produce 350 coaches. It is also proposed to establish a D.D.T. Plant in Kerala. The Second Plan provides for further expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam at an estimated cost of Rs. 4·79 crores.

New industries.

On the basis of studies made so far, Mettur (Madras), Nilgiris (Madras) and Shakarnagar (Andhra Pradesh) are considered to be appropriate locations for developing the production of aluminium, raw films and newsprint respectively. The National Industrial Development Corporation is processing these projects in consultation with foreign entrepreneurs showing interest in their establishment. Reorganisation of the Praga Tool Factory at Hyderabad is another important scheme under active consideration.

The Central Government proposes to establish two printing presses in the South, one at Coimbatore and the other at Koratti (Kerala State). Sanction for the requisition of land at the two places at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,19,000 and Rs. 2,38,300 respectively has already been issued. These presses are expected to start functioning by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Southern Zone for Rice Created

The Government of India has created a Rice Zone in the South, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. Rice will now move freely within the zone but export from or import into it will be restricted.

It is estimated that Andhra Pradesh has a surplus of about 6 lakshs tons, while the deficit of the other three States is of the order of 4 lakshs tons. Thus, there will be a net surplus of about 2 lakshs tons of rice in the zone. Arrangement is therefore being made to allot suitable export quotas from Andhra Pradesh to Bombay and West Bengal to enable sale of superior varieties of rice in these principal consuming markets.

The lands' end of India....
KANYAKUMARI'S PAST AND PRESENT.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
11 AUG 1957
MADRAS

Kanyakumari District forms part of the ancient kingdom of Venad that existed in the Sangam era. Subsequently Venad came to be known as Travancore, an anglicised form of Thiruvithamcode or the abode of prosperity. The Rulers of Travancore who trace their descent from the famous Chera Dynasty ruled the country with Padmanabhapuram in Kalkulam taluk as their capital. Marthanda Varma, the maker of modern Travancore who ascended the throne in 1729 A.D. conquered the various Rajas who were ruling over the territories lying north, and extended the boundary of Travancore. He then shifted the capital from Padmanabhapuram to Trivandrum to suit the requirements of his expanding dominion. From then onwards the area now constituting the Kanyakumari District became a part of the Travancore State.

The district comprises Vilavancode, Kalkulam, Thovala and Agasteeswaram taluks, and is bounded on the north by Tirunelveli district, east by Tirunelveli district and Bay of Bengal, west by Neyyattinkara taluk of Kerala State, and in the south by the Arabian Sea.

The district has an area of 645·5 square miles and a population of 826,380. More than eighty-seven per cent of the people speak Tamil. The administrative set up of the area is slightly different from that obtaining in the Madras State. Each taluk is divided into revenue villages called Pakuthies which are under the charge of village officers called Proverthicars, who are fulltime Government servants.

There are extensive palmyrah topes in the plains of these taluks, and beautiful coconut topes near the sea coast and along the banks of the rivers. Jack, Anjile, Mango, Tamarind, Cashew and other trees grow largely in the interior. Plantains and tapioca of different varieties are cultivated on a large scale particularly on hill slopes. The tract of the country comprising of Agasteeswaram and Thovala taluks commonly known as Nanjilnad is famous for its paddy fields. There are salt pans from early times in Agasteeswaram and Kalkulam taluks.

Rare sands and rivers.

The sea sand in and around Cape Comorin and near Manavalakurichi in Kalkulam taluk contains valuable "Rare earth", minerals such as monazite, zircon, and ilmenite.

Two rivers Kothiar and Pazhayar flow through this district. The Kothiar which is also known as Thambraparni river, rises on the southern extremity of the Muthukulivayal, flows through the two taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavankode and reaches the sea at Thengapatanam. The total length of the river is 37 miles. The Pazhiar flows through the taluks of Thovala and Agasteeswaram in a south-easterly direction and falls into the Manukudy lake after a course of 23 miles.

The river Kothiar is dammed at Pechipara and the Paraliar, which is a tributary of Kothiar is dammed at Perinchani and these two projects are designed to irrigate about 65,000 acres of paddy fields in Nanjilnad and in Kalkulam. In the areas not commanded by these projects irrigation is carried out by means of channel-fed or rain-fed tanks.

Industries.

There is no large scale industry in the district but cottage industries contribute much to the prosperity of the people. Handloom-weaving is a major industry pursued by many in all the taluks. The manufacture of fine cloth with lace or silk borders of different designs is mainly found in Kottar and Eraniel in the Agastheeswaram and Kalkulam taluks respectively. Jaggery-making, and weaving of mats out of Palmyra leaves, are mostly confined to Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks. Lace-making is an important cottage industry, organised and conducted by the Christian Missionary institutions, providing employment to a large number of women. Poultry-keeping and Bee-keeping are carried on in the Y.M.C.A. at Martandam and its surrounding places. The martandam Rural Recreation Centre has an all India reputation. It has to its credit a lot of pioneering work in the field of rural uplift and has produced inspiration and lead to many places in and outside India. Fishing and fish-curing are important sources of livelihood for the people of the coastal areas.

Education.

Primary education is compulsory, and free mid-day meals are provided to the poor children. Most of the primary schools are Government-owned. There are Government and private Secondary schools. The private schools are of two categories, 'acceded' schools and non-acceded schools. In the acceded schools 80 per cent of the fees collected have to be remitted to the Government Treasury, and the teachers' salaries which are on a par with the Government school teachers are drawn from the Treasury by the Headmasters with the sanction of the Inspector of Schools, and disbursed to the teachers. The managers are expected to use the 20 per cent of the fees collected for maintenance, sports, games, libraries and provident fund contributions. There are two first grade colleges at Nagercoil. There are also a number of training schools for teachers.

The four taluks contain many relics of archaeological and historical interest. Many inscriptions have been recovered from temples and palaces at Cape Comorin, Suchindram and Padmanabhapuram. Other places of similar interest are the rock-cut temples at Chitharal and Uthachikotta in the Vilavankode taluk.

The Ancient Glory.

Padmanabhapuram was the capital of Travancore until about a few centuries

ago. It is now the Revenue Divisional Headquarters. It is surrounded by a square stone fortification. The Maharaja's Palace contains mural painting believed to be three centuries old. There is a cot made of numerous types of medicinal wood on which the Maharaja used to sleep. Another attraction in the palace tower is a clock made by a local blacksmith about four hundred years ago.

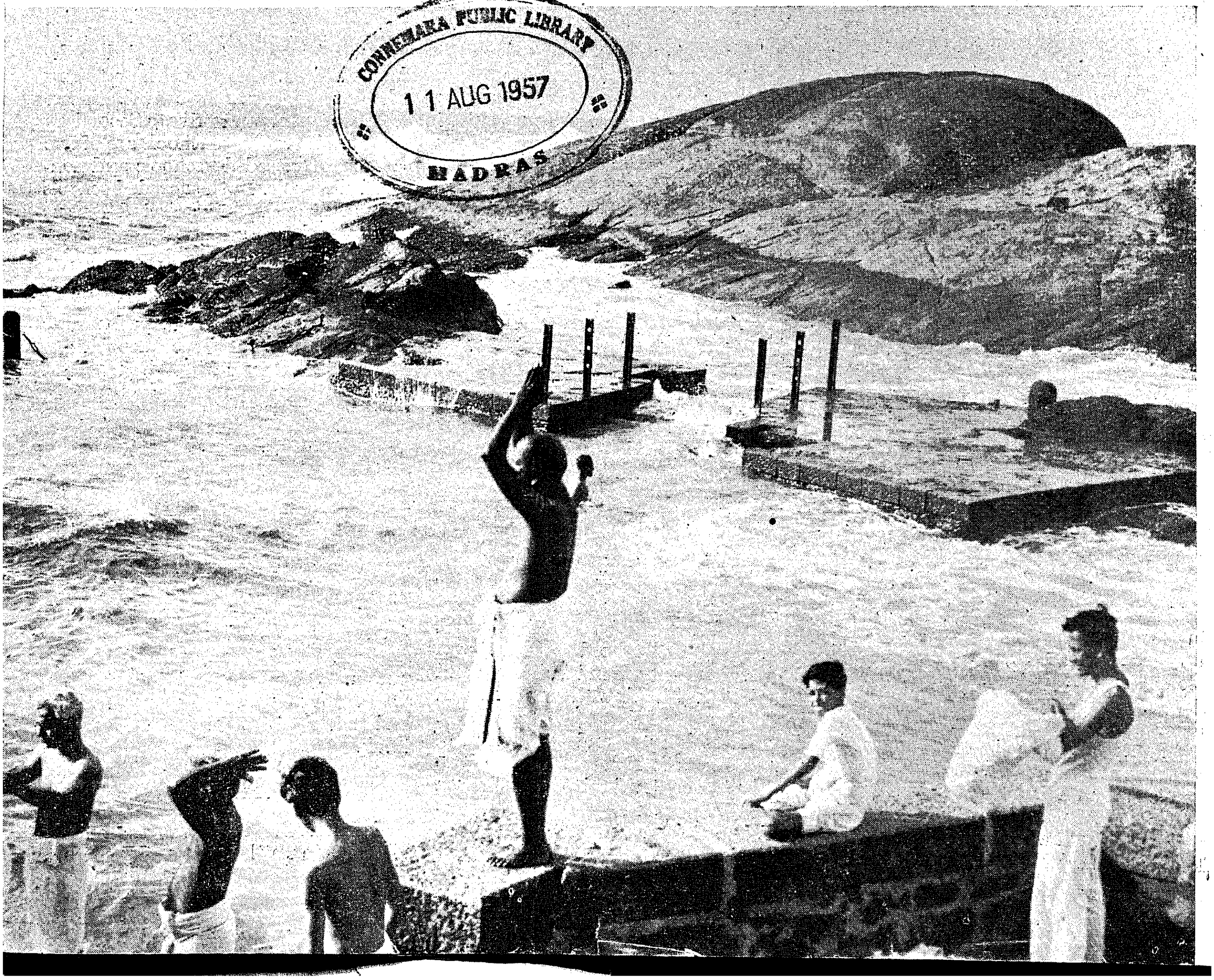
Cape Comorin is the "land's end" of India. This is a famous place of pilgrimage and is the only place where one can enjoy the unique sight of sunrise and sunset at the confluence of the three seas. The very ancient temple dedicated to the Virgin Goddess Bhagavathi is of great archaeological importance. Another notable sight is the eighteenth century fortress of Vattakkottai overlooking the sea. The other important towns are Nagercoil which is the district headquarters, Suchindram, Colachel, Kuzhithurai, Martandam, Thuckalai and Boothapandy. Nagercoil was one of the earliest places where Christian missionaries started their humanitarian activities from the early part of the 19th century.

The car festival in the Suchindram temple, the kodai festival in the Mandakadu temple, and the Thrikkalyanam celebration in the Kumarakoil temple in Kalkulam taluk are the most important Hindu festivals. The Chandanakudam in the mosque at Thuckalai is a grand Muslim festival. The annual festival in the St. Xavier's Church at Kottar is usually celebrated on a lavish scale.

ISI Branch for Madras

The Indian Standards Institution has now set up a Branch Office at Madras, largely for the convenience of the industries located in the southern region. This Branch will disseminate information to the industry regarding standardization and advise those engaged in industry and commerce in implementing and adopting Indian Standards, and will also conduct technical enquiries to give preliminary instructions in connection with ISI Certification Marks Scheme. Its stock of Indian, British, American and IEC Standards will be made available to the public either for reference or for sale. The Indian Standards Institution Branch is located at No. 23, Nungambakkam High Road.

Bathing Pool at the Bathing Ghat at Cape Comorin



CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY 11 AUG 1957 MADRAS

MADRAS

Handloom Industry in Kanyakumari District

Kanyakumari District is one of the many districts in India which are important centres of the handloom industry. While there are handloom weavers in all the villages and towns in this district, this cottage industry is concentrated in places such as Kottar, Vadasseri, Elangadai, Eraniel, Palliyadi and Valvachagoshtam. Kottar, which is a suburb of Nagercoil Town, and Eraniel in the Kalkulam taluk have been famous for their handloom textiles, particularly laced cloth, from very early times. In olden days this industry, in this district, was not only meeting the entire cloth requirements of the district, but also exporting large quantities to other parts of India and even to countries abroad. Old records reveal that Kottar was, in olden days, inhabited by a great number of weavers and that cloth of superfine texture manufactured by the weaving colony there was appreciated and admired by distant countries. But it is a well known fact that the fortunes of the industry have been unstable and here, as elsewhere, this industry has had to suffer in the later years for a variety of reasons and to face serious crisis on several occasions. As a result, weavers were thrown out of employment and producers of handloom cloth had to sustain heavy financial losses.

Thanks to the Government of India various measures of assistance are being provided to rehabilitate the handloom industry with the creation of the "HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CESS FUND" by the levy of cess on millmade cloth. These measures have really done much good to weavers in rehabilitating them and have encouraged weavers to join weavers' co-operative societies.

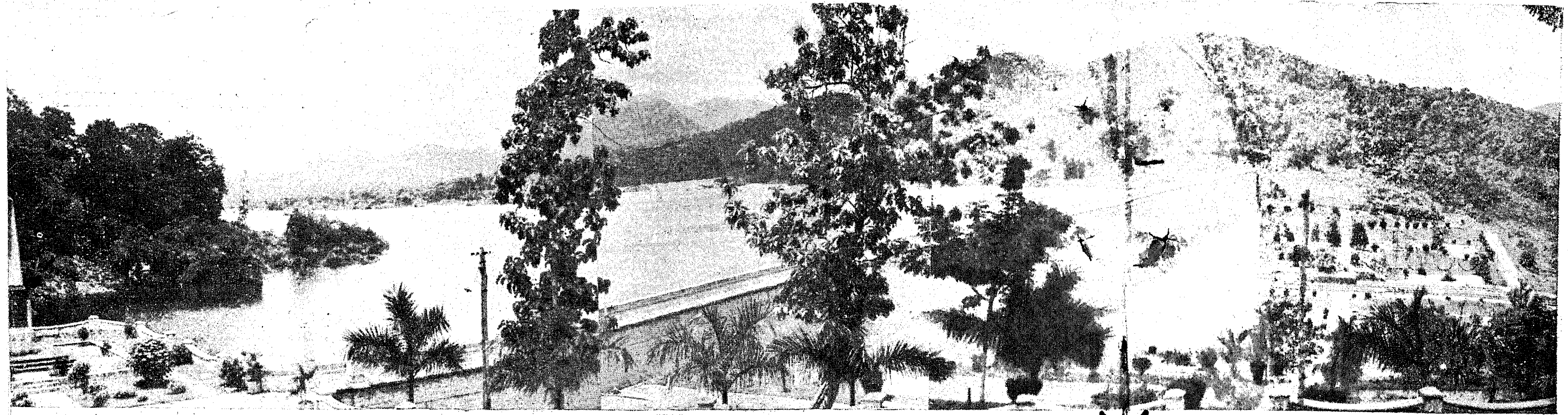
There are about 19,260 looms in the Kanyakumari district, of which about 10,000 have been enlisted in the co-operative fold. Over five-lakhs yards of handloom cloth, valued at about Rs. 3,75,000, are produced monthly here. There are 82 Weavers' Co-operative Societies, and loans towards share capital and working capital amounting to about Rs. 77,500 and Rs. 3,73,700 respectively have already been issued to them by Government. A further sum of about Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs has also been issued during the current financial year. A central depot of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has been opened at Nagercoil for the purpose of issuing yarn to weavers' societies and for procuring goods from them. A sales emporium has also been opened at Nagercoil to popularise handloom fabrics. In the emporium handloom fabrics of superior quality produced in different parts of the State, including Kanyakumari district, are sold at low prices. Arrears of rebate claims amounting to a total of over Rs. 65,000 have been disbursed. Efforts are being taken to popularise handloom goods such as dhoties and towels manufactured here in the rest of the Madras State and to find direct wholesale depots in the consuming areas of the Kerala State.

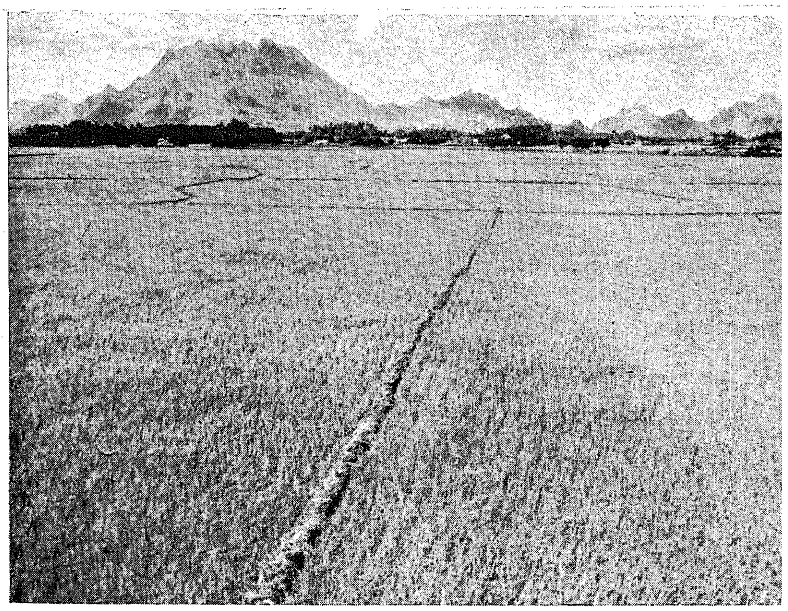
Supplementary Extension Centres.

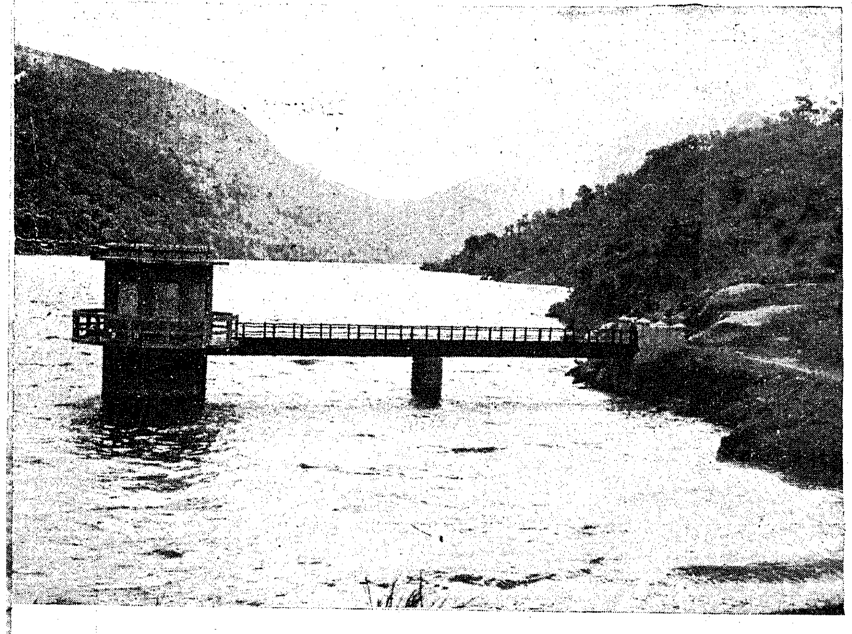
Government have sanctioned the opening of eight Supplementary Extension Centres, in 1957–58 one each in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The Supplementary Extension Centres are set up in the non-key village areas for the utilization of approved breeding bulls produced in the Key Village areas.

A stall at the Handloom Exhibition held recently at Nagercoil

BEAUTY AND SPLENDOUR OF KANYAKUMARI







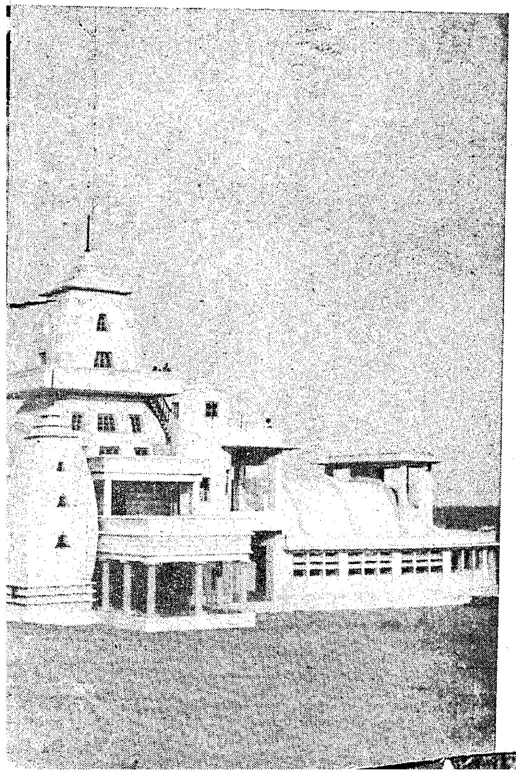
CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
11 AUG 1957
MADRAS

Kanyakumari District abounds in everything that Nature can bestow. Formerly known as the grannary of Travancore, it is famous for its vast stretches of paddy fields, rich forests and mineral sands.

The district is packed with many spots of varied charms, the best being the Cape itself. Two seas and an ocean meet here and that is the land's end. It is at this point, one can witness the rising of the sun from the blue waters of the Bay of Bengal and setting in the Arabian Sea presenting one of the most splendid sights to the human eye.

The pictures in these pages show some of the important landmarks in Kanyakumari—

Left top : *A panoramic view of Perinchani Dam.* Left centre : *Mukkadal Dam.* Left bottom : *Gandhi Mandapam at Cape Comorin.*

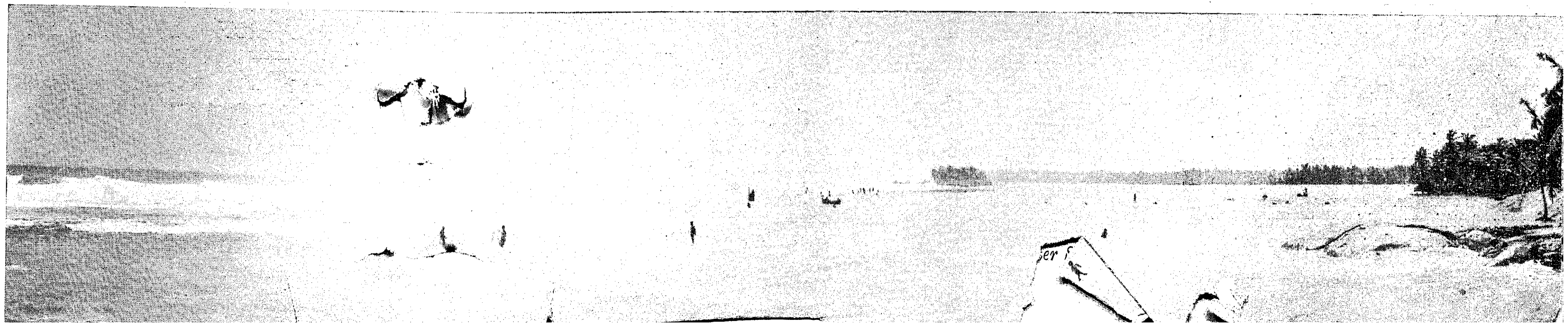


Right top: *Paddy fields around Aranbodhy Pass.*

Right Centre : *Rubber plantations.*

Right bottom : *Thenkapatnam Estuary.*

Centre: *A.V.M. Canal, Kollencode.*



20
11 AUG 1957
PUBLIC LIBRARY
MADRAS

2Ø

Increased Participation of People in Community Development Work

Rs. 10 Lakhs in Cash and Labour Contributed

The participation of the people in increasing measure in the development works was in evidence during the quarter January to March 1957. The people in the block areas contributed a sum of Rs. 5,53,000 by way of labour and Rs. 5,50,000 by way of cash and other contributions during this quarter. Rural electrification was extended to 138 villages and 52 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 40·81 lakhs were completed. Besides 116 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 113·9 lakhs were in progress and a sum of Rs. 452·56 lakhs was spent on these schemes.

There was good progress in laying of roads, opening of co-operative societies and in elementary and social education. Nearly ten thousand people were fully or partially employed by 13 industrial units opened in the quarter for the revival of Rural Arts and Crafts.

Agriculture.

During the quarter under review, 228,729 maunds of fertilizers and 51,448 maunds of improved seeds were distributed as against 400,418 maunds of fertilizers and 19,952 maunds of improved seeds in the previous quarter. Fifteen thousand five-hundred and ninety-nine acres were brought under Japanese method of cultivation in 13 of the blocks for which this information is available. Particular mention may be made of the achievement in Arcot Block where 14,200 acres were brought under Japanese method of cultivation. Twelve-thousand eight-hundred and eighty compost pits were dug during the quarter as against 10,683 pits in the previous quarter. The use of improved seeds, fertilisers and improved methods of cultivation in agriculture were popularized by appropriate types of demonstrations and 3,276 demonstration plots were laid during the quarter. Two thousand seven hundred and two improved implements were distributed as against 2,268 implements in the previous quarter. One thousand four hundred and thirty-two acres and 2,321 acres were brought under fruits and vegetable cultivation during the quarter as against 911 acres under fruits and 2,384 acres under vegetables in the previous quarter. Six lakhs thirty-two thousand five hundred and thirty samplings of economic importance were planted during the quarter under review. Thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven additional acres were irrigated during the quarter as against 11,097 acres in the previous quarter. Two thousand four hundred and sixty acres were reclaimed during the quarter as against 797 in the previous quarter.

Animal Husbandry.

During the quarter, 220 pedigree animals and 2,934 pedigree birds were supplied for upgrading existing stock of animals and birds. In Kadambathur, outstanding progress was registered in the field of poultry development. By virtue of 32 poultry farms functioning in this Block, with a complement of more than 50 R.I.R. poultry in each and more than 1,000 families in the Block rearing poultry of White Leg-horn or Rhode Island Red breeds with a complement of 6 to 8 birds, poultry keeping continues to be the most popular subsidiary occupation in this Block. This block is virtually functioning as a seed farm for poultry to the entire district.

Five artificial insemination centres and one Veterinary dispensary were opened during the quarter. Two lakhs eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-five animals were inoculated and vaccinated and 40,240 animals and 22,999 birds were treated for various diseases. The corresponding figures for the previous quarter were 95,400 under inoculations and vaccinations and 40,585 animals, 16,815 birds under treatment. Nine thousand seven hundred and ninenty-five scrub bulls were castrated during the quarter In Dindigul, the key village extension scheme was introduced during the quarter. Thirty-four Kangayam bulls and 11 Murrah buffaloes were given to select custodians in the key village centres.

18.80 lakhs of fingerlings were supplied and 23 tanks were stocked with fish.

Health and Rural Sanitation.

Six hospitals, 2 dispensaries, 15 Maternity and child welfare centres and 2 first aid centres were started during the quarter. Fifty eight additional beds were provided in the hospitals, maternity and child welfare centres. Eight Mobile Health vans were working during the quarter in the Community Development areas. Two lakhs eighty-seven thousand two hundred and eleven persons were either inoculated or treated in the various medical institutions in the Community Development areas in the State during the quarter and 2,869 soakpits, 589 latrines and 24,727 yards of drains were constructed during the quarter as against 2,256 soakpits, 575 rural latrines, 13,883 yards of drains in the previous quarter.

Two hundred and thirty-three wells were constructed and 232 wells were renovated during the quarter as

against 216 and 242 respectively in the previous quarter.

Education and Social Education.

Forty one new schools were started during the quarter of which 9 were basic schools. No ordinary school was converted into basic during the quarter. Twenty four thousand three hundred and seventy six boys and 12,312 girls were attending the schools in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas of Madras State. One hundred and forty five Adult Education centres were started and 9,436 adults were trained during the quarter as against 132 Adult Education centres and 11,220 adults in the previous quarter. In Palladam 200 students of 2 local high schools organised *Shramadan* campaign and laid a kutcha road 6 furlongs long. School equipment valued at Rs. 2,676 was supplied to 75 educational institutions in Dindigul. During the quarter, 1,284 village leaders were trained. A village leaders' training camp was conducted for 3 days in Rajapalayam block and 150 leaders participated in that camp. One hundred and fifty seven Recreation centres, and 151 reading rooms libraries were opened during the quarter. Nine hundred and eighty eight community entertainments were organised during the quarter.

Communication.

Eighty-five miles and five furlongs of pucca roads and 70 miles and 7 furlongs of katcha roads were laid during the quarter as against 66 miles and 7 furlongs of pucca roads and 69 miles and 2 furlongs of katcha roads laid in the previous quarter. Besides, 104 miles and 3 furlongs of existing roads were improved during the quarter as against 114 miles and 6 furlongs of roads improved in the previous quarter. One hundred and seventy-nine culverts were constructed during the quarter as against 145 in the previous quarter in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas of Madras State.

Rural Arts and Crafts.

Thirteen demonstrations *cum* training centres were started during the quarter. One hundred and ninety persons were given refresher training and 164 persons were given basic training during the quarter. Eight new Industrial units were started during the quarter and 5 old units were revived. A sum of Rs. 8,38,978 was granted as loans to the various industrial units in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas of the State. The value of output from the various industrial units amounted to Rs. 50,188 during the quarter. These units provided part-time employment to 7,637 persons and full-time employment to 2,013 persons during the quarter.

Co-operation.

Sixty-eight Co-operative societies were started during the quarter of which 30 were multipurpose co-operative societies. Eighty-three credit societies were converted into multipurpose societies during the quarter. Twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-three new members were enrolled in old and new societies during the quarter. The organisation or the starting of the following societies deserve mention :—

(1) Organisation of a Rural Housing Society each in Tirukalikundram and Kadambathur and starting of Rural Housing Society each in Tiruvannamalai and Kalasapakkam.

(2) Organisation of one farming society each at Kadambathur and Kalasapakkam.

(3) Organisation of one labour contract society in Kadambathur.

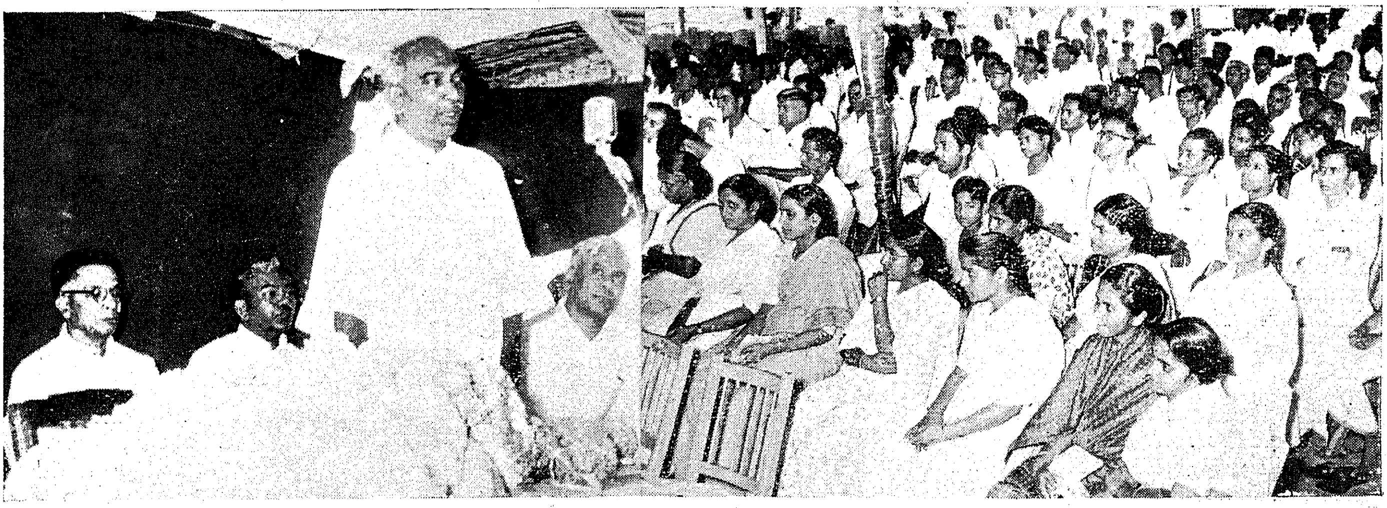
(4) Starting of a Women's Cottage Industries Co-operative Society at Attoor (Madurai).

(5) Organisation of one hand pounding of Rice Workers' Industrial Co-operative Society at Kariapatti.

One thousand and fourteen pucca houses and 386 katcha houses were constructed during the quarter and 702 existing houses were improved.

People's contribution.

A sum of Rs. 5,53,155 by way of labour and a sum of Rs. 5,50,422 by way of cash and other contributions were realised as people's contribution during the quarter as against Rs. 4·57 lakhs realised in the previous quarter in the form of cash and other contributions.



A Conference of Block Development staff of the Chingleput District was held at Mahabalipuram on 22nd June 1957 when the Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj addressed them

People's Institutions.

One hundred and fourteen youth clubs, 42 farmers' unions, 52 Mahila Samities, 52 Panchayats, 107 non-statutory bodies like Vikash mandals, village councils, etc., were started in the Community development areas of the State during the quarter.

Electricity.

One hundred and thirty-eight villages were benefited by the extension supply to electricity. Fifty-two Schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 40·81 lakhs were completed and Rs. 13·33 lakhs were spent on these schemes. Besides, 116 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 113·9 lakhs were in progress, and a sum of Rs. 42·56 lakhs was spent on these schemes. Five thousand seven hundred and six domestic, 4,603 agricultural, 103 industrial and 1,392 street light connections were given during the quarter under report.

Difficulties encountered.

In Kolathur, difficulties are experienced in getting pesticides in time. In Tiruvadanai, water scarcity appears to have hampered the quick execution of development works. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the Block Development Officer before sixteen ryots were persuaded to go in for filter point tube wells. Out of nine points that were tried only 3 proved successful In Peddunaickenpalayam, much difficulty was experienced in getting 50 per cent contribution for the purchase of breeding bulls. In Tirukalikundram progress under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry was rather slow, because there was no separate budget provision for these items of development as the Block was undergoing the post-intensive stage.

Major goals for the next quarter.

The following are some of the items of work that will be taken up in the next quarter :—

(1) An Agricultural Bank and a Wardha Ghani unit will be set up in the coming quarter in Sriperumbudur.

(2) It is proposed to start a joint farming society, a Wardha Ghani unit and Soap-making unit in Kalasapakkam in the next quarter.

(3) In Thottiam, three poultry units and 3 breeding bulls will be introduced during the next quarter. It is proposed to supply equipment to six elementary schools in this Block. Two multipurpose co-operative societies, one handicraft society, and 2 Harijan co-operative building societies will be started in the next quarter in this Block.

State Transport Collection

The State Transport Department (Madras City) collected Rs. 13,64,269 during May 1957, running on an average 308 to 311 buses per day, carrying 115,54,483 passengers, the total mileage travelled being 11,78,467. During the month the fleet strength stood at 450 buses. Five Leyland Comets were added to the fleet, while 5 old vehicles were condemned, and withdrawn from the fleet.

Distribution of Fertilizers in Development Block

Monopoly to Co-operative Societies

The Government have decided to entrust solely to the Co-operative Societies, the distribution of chemical fertilizers in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas, allowing the existing private dealers to open depots outside these areas. This is the first step towards giving the Co-operatives a total monopoly, in a short time, in the fertilizer distribution under the State Trading Scheme.

Simultaneously, the share of Co-operative agency in the retail distribution of fertilizers in the other areas will be raised from the present one-third to one-half within the next few months. Future appointments of new distributors will also be confined only to Co-operative Societies, if they are available.

The switch over from private trade to co-operative trade in the monopoly areas will be carried out within a period of three months, so that there will be no interruption or slowing down of the availability of fertiliser supplied to the consumers. In every case, the trade from the private dealers will be taken over only after allowing one month's time, as notice, under the agreement. The role of private distributors in the new set up will be chiefly to increase the consumption of fertilisers.

During 1957–58, the target of distribution of ammonium sulphate is 140,000 tons against a quantity of 120,000 tons distributed in 1956–57. Although the percentage share of the private dealer has been reduced, the quantitative deficiency is likely to be made up to some extent by the increase in the target. The Collectors have been requested to see that as many new depots as possible are opened by utilising the transfer of the displaced private dealers to other areas. Similarly in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas, where intensified cultivation practices are adopted, the co-operative agencies have been directed to open the maximum number of depots possible in each area, the ultimate aim being to have a depot for every five villages. The revised arrangements will be implemented before 30th September 1957.

Price fixation.

As a result of an increase in the pool price of fertilisers decided upon by the Government of India, the Madras Government have put up the consumer price of the following chemical fertilisers to amounts shown against each : (per ton).

Urea : Rs. 746·45, Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate : Rs. 447·75 and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate : Rs. 355·05. The refixed price is effective from 1st April but the increase in rates will be passed on to the consuming ryots only on future sales. The existing prices for urea and Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate are Rs. 634·20 and Rs. 407.28 per ton respectively.

Calcium Ammonium Nitrate is a new nitrogenous fertilizer, the use of which Government have decided to popularise among ryots and to this and the distribution of it has been entrusted to the existing State Trading channels

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
23
11 AUG 1957
MADRAS

The Plan and the State Fisheries

Co-operatives Help for Better Marketing of Fish

By Sri S. ARULDOSS, I.A.S. (Retired)

The Co-operative principle can be applied to all branches of economic life. Just on the model of village Rural Credit Co-operative Societies for agricultlrists, Co-operative Societies for fishermen, inland and marine have been organised under limited liability basis with the object of acquiring and holding water-courses such as rivers and tanks by purchase or lease for catching fish by members jointly or individually; to purchase or hire modern craft and tackles for increasing the catches by deep-sea fishing; to purchase or hire quick transport vans for better marketing of fish and for the joint sale of their products. There were 239 fishermen Co-operative Societies in the composite Madras State including the societies on the West Coast. There were 32,000 members and the working capital of the societies amounted to Rs. 7 lakhs. Now that the Fisheries on the West Coast have gone to the Kerala and Mysore States, there are only 147 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the reorganised Madras State; including those in Kanyakumari District. At the beginning of 1956-57, a number of societies were dormant either for want of funds or for want of leadership in guiding and running the day-to-day affairs of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies. After the introduction of the various development schemes for the fishermen under the Second Five-Year Plan in 1956-57 and especially, after the grant of long-term Government loans, supply of mechanized (Pablo type) boats, nylon nets, motor vans, etc., on hire-purchase subsidy basis, the Fishermen have come to realise the importance of Co-operative Societies. Now applications are coming in large numbers for registering new societies. But organisation of new Societies has to be proceeded with great care and caution until the existing societies are consolidated and placed on sound basis.

The fishermen are mostly poor and many of them are indebted to money-lender, merchants and middlemen within or outside their community. In their poverty and indebtedness, many fishermen are unable even to own a country craft or tackle, not to speak of any modern equipment for fishing. With a view to relieve them of their indebtedness and to provide them with crafts and tackles a scheme was drawn and approved by the Government. This scheme provides for the grant of long-term loans to the fishermen through Fishermen Co-operative Societies—

for clearing partly their prior debts to money-lenders,

for mainly purchasing fishing equipment such as crafts and tackles and other requisites for fishing,

for purchasing motor vehicles for transport of fish. The loans can also be used,

for purchasing or constructing buildings such as godowns, curing sheds and tanks for the storing or processing of fish or fish products, and

for purchasing, constructing and for erecting machinery, plant or other appliances for demonstration of improved methods of fishing, and for the preservation, processing or marketing of fish or fish-products.

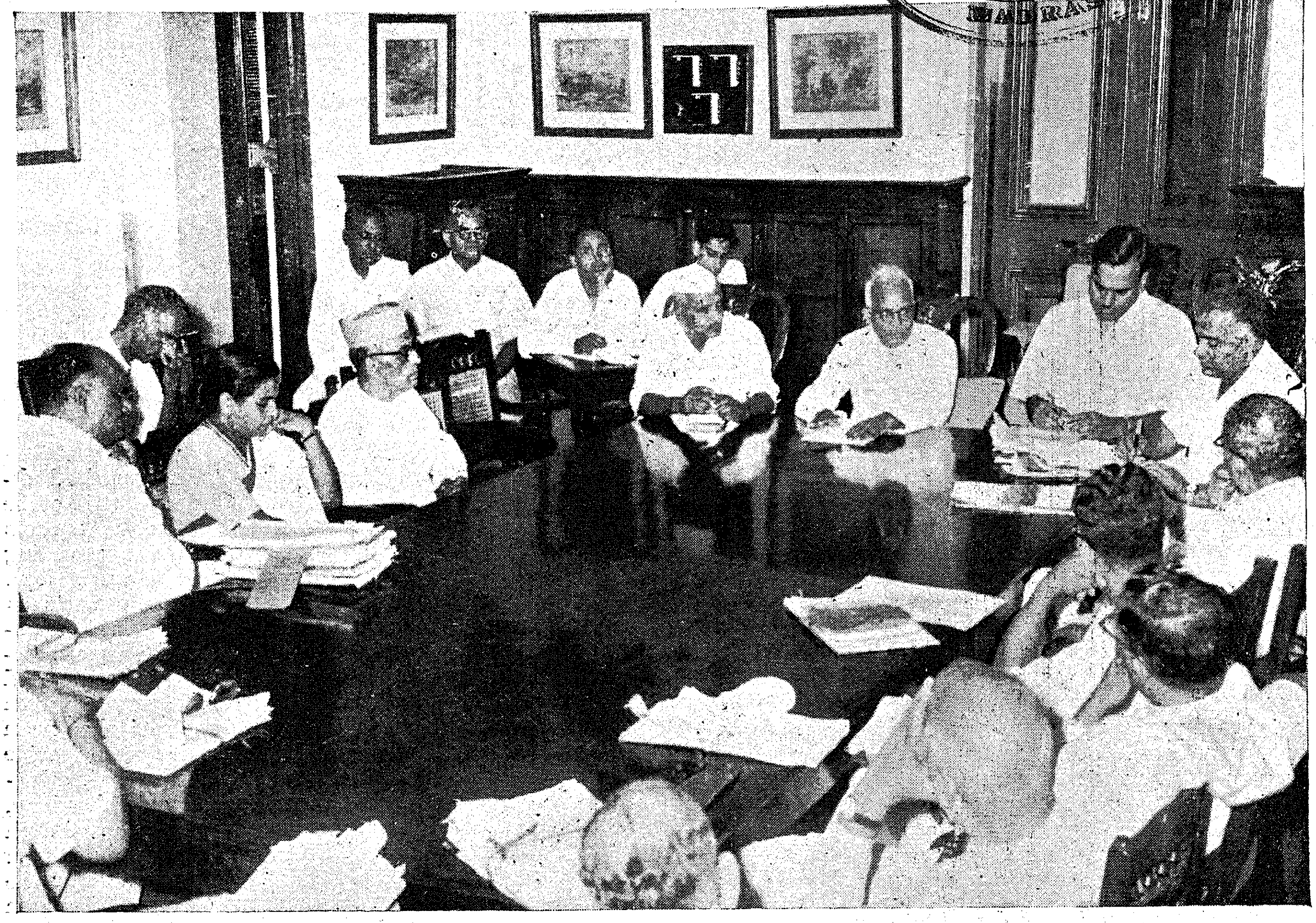
Only fishermen, who are members of registered Fishermen Co-operative Societies are eligible for these loans in accordance with the special by-laws of the Societies.

District Fishermen Co-operative Federations.—To develop the activities of the Fishermen Societies, settle matters of common interest, such as procuring facilities, purchasing of yarn, logs, boats, etc., and in common acts as agents of the societies, central organisations called District Fishermen Co-operative Federations have been started at Madras, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Tuticorin. One of the main objects of the Federation is to provide facilities for modern methods of marketing, which will include quick handling, quick transport, preservation of fresh fish. The Societies (about five in each centre selected and brought under the loan scheme have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 each, as share capital to the Federations.) In addition to the above share capital, Government have also granted share capital loan of Rs. 2,000 to each of the Federations, repayable after 5 years in ten half-yearly instalments.

Grant of loans.

Under the scheme each society has been granted loans to 40 members not exceeding Rs. 500 per member or Rs. 2,000 per working unit and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per society. The loans are granted to fishing units, comprising generally of 3 or 4 members on the personal security of two or more members of solvency or on the mortgage of unencumbered immovable property belonging to the borrower or borrowers. The fishing equipments such as crafts and tackles purchased out of the loans shall be mortgaged to the Society. The crafts and tackles for purchase of which the loans have been issued shall be purchased within one month from the date of issue of the

11 AUG 1957 MADRAS



The study Team of Community Development Projects headed by Sri Balvant Rai Mehta, held discussion with the Madras Cabinet, on 24th June 1957.

final instalment or within 3 months from the date of issue of the first instalment, whichever is earlier. Loans amounting to Rs. 2·70 lakhs have been drawn and disbursed to 26 Fishermen Co-operative Societies and 832 fishermen have been benefited by the loans in 1956-57, the first year of the 2nd Five-Year Plan. Special staff have been sanctioned by the Government for intensive supervision of the Societies that have come under the scheme.

Out of the loan of Rs. 2·70 lakhs a portion has been utilised by the fishermen for discharge of prior debts and a major portion has been utilised for purchasing crafts and tackles. The District Federations assist the societies in purchasing yarn, sail cloth, etc., in bulk at ex-mill rate and distributing them to the member societies charging a very low commission just enough to meet the handling charges.

Development of Inland Centre at Mettur Dam.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society was organised and started on 7th October 1956. There are about 200 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,000. For managing the affairs of the society and to attend to the marketing scheme, the services of one Senior Inspector and one Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies are placed at the disposal of the society free of cost. Loans amounting to Rs. 13,500 have been issued to 118 members for discharging prior debts and for purchasing crafts and tackles. 226 members have taken licences for fishing in Mettur Reservoir during 1957-58. All the member licencees market their catches through the Society from 10th April 1957. The departmental boat and the motor van have been given to the Society on hire, which were hitherto engaged by the merchants. Since this is the beginning of the year and since there was some delay in the issue of licences, the catches marketed through the Society amount to 1,500 to 2,000 lb. per day. But it is hoped that the entire catches would be marketed only through the society in the course of a few weeks and the production would go up to 3,000 lb. a day or even more. Nearly 90 per cent of the fishermen who fish in the reservoir have joined the Society and the others will also join shortly. Applications for long-term loans for taking out licences, for purchase of crafts and tackle are being received in large numbers, but pending allotment of funds for 1957-58 the society has been advised to approach the Salem District Co-operative Central Bank for finance. There were a number of difficulties and obstacles in starting the

society and many more before introducing marketing through the Society. But by effective propaganda and peaceful persuasion the fishermen were made to join the Society in large numbers and sell their catches through the Society.

Mechanised boats and nylon nets.

Twenty mechanised boats (called Pablo boats) and nylon nets have been given to ten fishermen Co-operative Societies in Madras City and the districts.

The requirements of other societies are hoped to be satisfied when the next consignment of the Pablo boats arrives.

Terelune yarn has been issued to all the Societies at subsidised rates for making nets under hire purchase system the cost being repayable to Government in monthly instalments within a period of 2 years. The boats also have been given on 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent free subsidy under hire purchase system, the cost being repayable in monthly instalments of Rs. 125 in a period of six years. The fishermen are slowly beginning to realise the advantage of the use of power boats and synthetic nets and there is a clamour for the supply of this modern equipment all over the State The handicap to the use of power boat in Madras City and its suburbs is lack of facilities for mooring, and the only way to overcome this difficulty is to construct a fishing harbour. But in place like Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin, there are natural facilities for mooring these small power-boats and a greater number of fishermen can be persuaded to change over to modern equipments from the old country crafts and tackles, in these places.

The work done during the 1st year of the Second Five-Year Plan and the results achieved are indeed encouraging and it is hoped that much more will be achieved in the course of the 2nd year. There is no doubt that the income of the fishermen in the State will be doubled, before the completion of the plan period not at the expense of the consumer, but by greater out-put which is expected to be three or even four times than the present production.

Housing for fishermen.

Under the Harijan Welfare Scheme a free subsidy of Rs. 51,000 was sanctioned for constructing 74 houses in Mullikuppam through Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society and 28 in Kasikoilkuppam in Chingleput district, where 28 families lost their houses in a fire accident at a cost of Rs. 500 each. Necessary funds have been placed at the disposal of the Additional Director for constructing the houses during 1957–58. The lay-out for the house sites is under preparation and the assignment of the land in favour of the fishermen is under correspondence with the Collectors of Chingleput and Madras. In the meanwhile, the Public Works Department which was consulted regarding the estimated cost of Construction has stated that each building will cost Rs. 850 in Madras and Rs. 800 in Kasikoilkuppam, including labour charges. In view of the poor circumstances of the fishermen they connot be expected to render manual labour without any subsistence. Further the fishermen are not trained in masonry or carpentry work. In the circumstances, the number of houses to be constructed will have to be reduced proportionately based on the estimated cost of Rs. 850 and Rs. 800 in Madras and Kasikoilkuppam respectively.

There are many requests from the fishermen for constructing similar houses free of cost, in their kuppams. But the provision of Rs. 51,000 per year during the plan period for the whole State is thoroughly inadequate to meet this heavy demand. To solve the problems to a reasonable extent, it is proposed to organise rural housing societies for fishermen and proposals have been called for from all the Regional Directors.

Conclusion.

Various schemes for the betterment of the fishermen have been undertaken with a view to improve the economic condition of the fishermen and a State Fisheries Advisory Council has been recently constituted for advising the Government on matters of Policy and on the effective implementation of the plan provided in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Co-operative Organisation among the fishermen will no doubt play a vital role to defend the fishermen from economic distress and social evils. As the improvement of the economic and social interests of this down trodden but a very useful community to the consuming public is of vital importance to the country as a whole, the Government of India have placed funds at the disposal of the Government of Madras for granting long-term loans to fishermen and have also agreed to meet 25 per cent of the cost of supervisory staff.

* * *

Fisheries Advisory Board.

The Government have issued orders increasing the non-official representatives in the State Fisheries Advisory Board. The number of non-official members from the district on the East Coast (including Kanyakumari district) connected with Marine Fishing is increased from two to four.

Similarly the number of non-official members to represent the interest of the Fisheries on the inland side is increased from one to two. The Chairman of the Board will be the Minister for Local Administration (who is in Charge of Fisheries). The non-official members connected with Marine Fishing are.

Sri C. Machado, President, Tirunelveli district Fishermen Co-operative Federation, Limited, Tuticorin (Tirunelveli district), Sri P. Thangaraj, Corporation Councillor, Rayapuram, Madras, Sri A. M. Simon, President, Colachel Fishermen Co-operative Society, Colachel (Kanyakumari district) and Sri Sundaramoorthy, President, Killai Fishermen Co-operative Society, Killai (South Arcot district).

The non-official members to represent the interest of fisheries on the inland side area :

Sri V. M. Natesa Nattar, President, The Madras State Parvatha Rajakula Sangam, Madras and Sri A. Mariappa Maniyakarar, President, Parvatharajakula Fishermen Co-operative Society, Limited, Karuntattankudi, Tanjore.

Sri M. D. T. Kumaraswamy Mudaliar, President, State Co-operative Bank, Madras, has been included in the Board to represent the Madras State Co-operative Bank.

Packing Charges for Cements

The packing charges for cement to be charged by cement companies in Madras State during the period 1st July to 30th September 1957 has been notified by Government. In the case of cement packed in new gunny bags the charge will be at the flat rate of Rs. 13·72 per ton of cement in full wagon loads f.o.r. destination.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
11 AUG 1957
MADRAS

Role of Statistics in Animal Husbandry

By Sri J. C. VICTOR, Statistician, Animal Husbandry Department, Madras

Statistics and the Statistical information are very much needed for everybody and in fact our entry into this world and the exit from it are recorded statistically. Statistics is a science and an art. As a science the Statistical methods used are basically systematic and their application has a very wide use and as an art, the successful application of these methods require a considerable degree of the skill and knowledge of the statistician. Statistics is the concern of two groups of scientists. The first group of mathematical statisticians, is interested in developing the theory and extending the applicability of their subject, while the second group which consists of experimental statisticians is concerned largely with the using of the methods as tools in their own field of research. Statistical methods are very important to experimentalists in most branches of biology and are used by workers in the more exact sciences of physics, chemistry and engineering. In fact the statistical ideas are the root of many current theories in biology and a statistical approach is one of the most characteristic features of modern science. The scope of subjects included under statistics is wide and the application of statistics to a particular branch of science needs specialisation and experience before the statistical methods are applied.

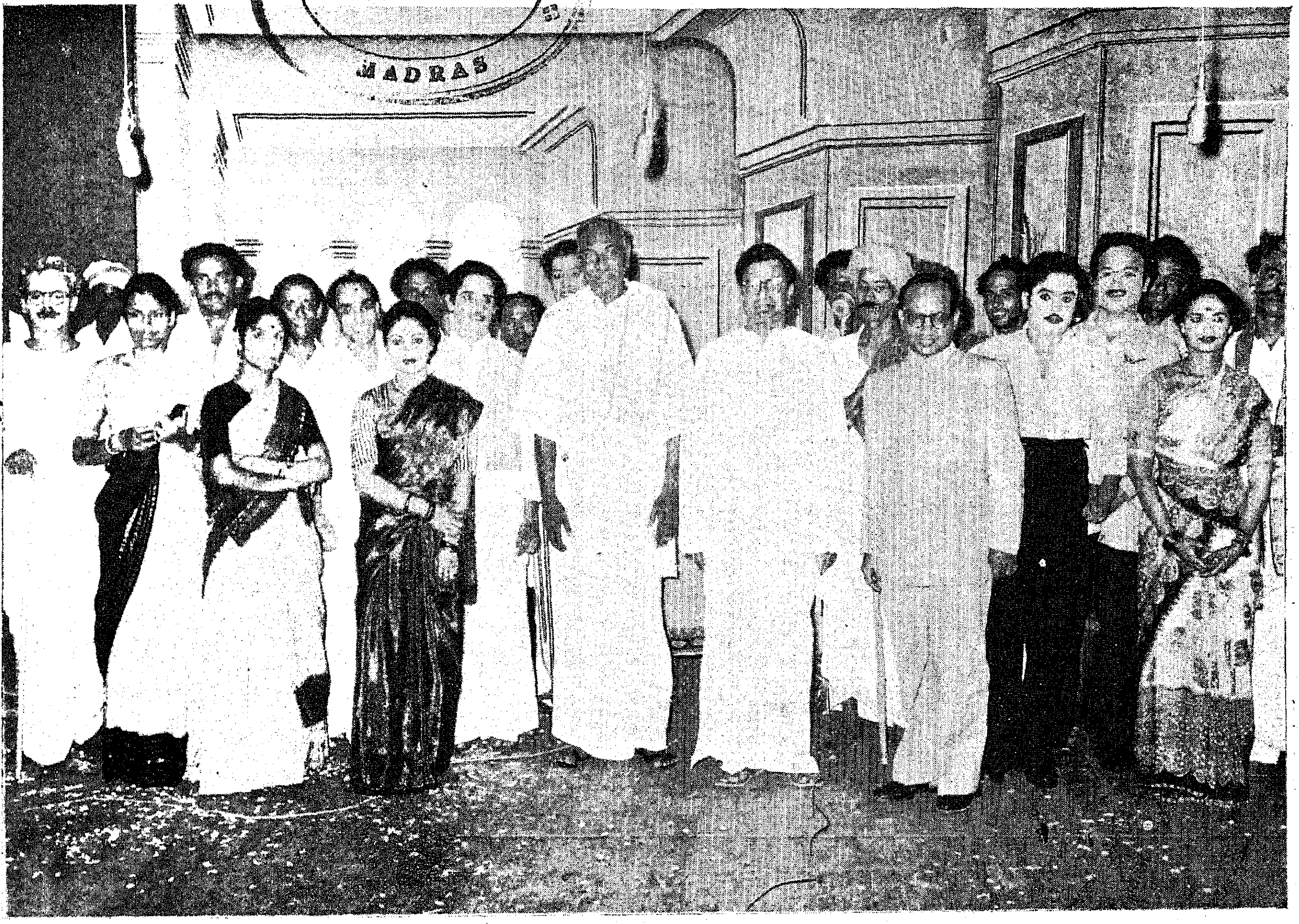
The statistical methods are being widely used in Agriculture mostly due to the pioneering efforts of Dr. R. A. Fisher and his co-workers. Animal Husbandry being an allied subject of Agriculture, though there is high heterogenity and difficulty in conducting animal experiments under controlled conditions, the application of statistical methods to this branch of service has shown a good amount of progress, mostly due to the initiation and the interest evinced by Lush, Cockran and Snedecor of the Iowa State College, U.S.A. In India, the application of statistics to all problems connected with Animal Husbandry had been initiated by the I.C.A.R. and to-day statistics in Animal Husbandry research is widely used in all the States.

In Animal genetics, it is necessary for all research work that the principles of statistics should be applied. The Mendalian law of seggregation is based on the principles of inheritance, which explains the proportion with which the geneopypic and phenotypic characters are seggregated, when types of crosses are made. This follows the principle of probability with the expected proportions. This becomes a statistical problem as to the hypothesis set up whether the observed ratio is in conformity with the expected ratio. The measurement of the intensity of linkage of a particular character and the specification of the progeny population for linked factors have to be estimated by using appropriate statistical methods to arrive at a valid result. In population genetics, the application of statistics is very common. In this study the population changes have to be considered. This may be the genetic improvement obtained in any population or the estimation of genetic gain either expressed in milk yield in the case of a diary herd or in egg production in the case of poultry.

Animal Breeding and knowledge of statistics.

The Animal Breeding requires a good knowledge of statistics. The statistics in other words is the study of variation. The variation as observed from animals is of complex nature and consists more of heterogeneous characters. Hence the study of variation by the application of Statistical methods gives us good scope for improving the herd to the desired or expected level. The variation is of two kinds as observed in the animals, one is genetic and the other environmental. Statistically the variation can be separated into two component factors, which will give an idea to the animal breeder how much improvement he can make up in his herd either genetically or environmentally. Again the genetic and phonotype resemblances can also be studied statistically so that the future plan can be made to modify his selection of material for breeding. Statistical methods are there to study the effect of in-breeding in a herd of cattle which has been in long existence wherein breeding has been practised either with advantage or with disadvantage. At the same time, the co-efficient of relationship can be calculated and this will facilitate drawing valid conclusion on the performance of the progeny based on its ancestors. Heritability is another important factor, where the tools of statistics are applied in order to assess the heriditary characters in a milch herd. The heritability of each characteristic is important because it is the average fraction phenotypic improvement we get in the offspring for each unit of phenotypic merit in the elected parent. The heritability is usually defined in the statistical terms as the fraction of the total variance which is due to hereditary differences between individuals. Thus the concept and the estimation of heritability in any herd can only be obtained by the application of statistical methods. In addition in any cattle farm consisting a large number of animals, where the selective breeding is done, the study of population changes by this selection, the construction of a selection index and the estimation of genetic gain, have to be studied annually and this needs the statistical methods to be applied, to suit the population, in a particular place. The study of correlation, which is otherwise known as the association of characters is purely statistical and different methods are applied to evaluate the association of environmental characters. Apart from the application of the correlational study to environmental characters, genetic correlation between two characters on the same animals can also be measured by observing a large number of pairs of closely related animals.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
11 AUG 1957
MADRAS



Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, distributed prizes to the winners in the Plan Publicity Competition conducted by the Director of Information and Publicity, at a function held at Museum Theatre, in the last week of June. Sri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, presided. 'Maru Vazhvu' one of the prize-winning dramas, was staged by Sri S. D. Sundaram's Elango Nataga Manram on the occasion.

Progeny testing, which has been universally accepted the best method to find out the worth of a sire used in any breeding programme, is based on paired comparisons of performance of the dam and daughter and tested by the student "t" test. This is the ideal method for the selection of a sire aimed at improving the milk potentialities of a herd. If a proven sire is spotted out by testing, this can be very widely used, with the result, more number of improved progenies will be available with some assurance. This is a statistical test of significance of the difference in the yields between the daughters of a sire and their respective dams which will show whether the sire can produce daughters which on an average are superior or inferior in milk production than their dams.

The sire index of a particular sire used in a breeding programme is of very great value to the animal breeder. This is an estimate of the breeding value of a sire in terms of yield of milk and can tell a breeder who a sire can be used with advantage on dams of a particular level. This sire index also enables the comparison to be made of the worth of two sires. This also fulfils the conditions necessary for the validity of the progeny testing and makes an additional assumption that the sire and the dam contribute equally to the milk potentiality of the daughter. The evaluation of sire Indices of the sires used for breeding in a dairy herd, helps the animal breeder to draw a suitable programme to improve his herd. Since the worth of the sires are known, the available dams and heifers can be divided into homogenous groups by applying the principle of randomisation and the sires can be allotted to these groups according to their worth. This will facilitate a planned breeding work, based on the availability of animals in the herd. The improvement can be assessed annually and different sires allotted in the consecutive years. The above procedure is purely a statistical approach to animal breeding with a certain amount of confidence in the animal breeding work.

Nutritional Availability.

The application of statistics is **not** only confined to the animal breeding work, but also to the other branches, viz., Animal Nutrition, Animal Management, Disease Control and Estimation of Livestock Numbers and Live

30 11 AUG 1957
MADRAS

Thus Spake the Mahathma

By Sri V. VASUDEVAN, Assistant Secretary to Government of Madras, Food and Agriculture Department

Mahtma Gandhi wrote for the best part of his long life of nearly four score years words of advice on diverse subjects for the benefit of his countrymen. He wrote in a language which for its clarity of thought, lucidity and simplicity of diction cogency of argument and directness of approach is in a class by itself. Representative specimens of these inimitable writings of Gandhiji are contained in the booklet entitled "From Yeravda Mandir" published by the Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, and offered to the public at a nominal price of 37 naye Paise.

The booklet contains 15 of the letters written by Gandhiji to the inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram during his incarceration in 1930 in the Yeravda Central Prison on subjects like Truth, Ahimsa, Chastity, Equality of Religions, Control of the Palate, Fearlessness, etc. It also contains an article on Swadeshi written by him shortly after his release from prison in 1931. These writings contain messages to his countrymen which are as valid today as they were when they were written about 26 years ago. Indeed dealing as most of them do with the eternal verities they are ageless.

The passionate attachment to truth of Gandhiji who held that there was no religion higher than truth is well brought out in the letter on Truth in which he says that "in fact it is more correct to say that Truth is God than to say that God is Truth". In the same letter there is an example of his great catholicity. He says, "what may appear as truth to one person will often appear as untruth to another person. But that need not worry the seeker. Where there is honest effort it will be realised that what appear to be different truths are like the countless and apparently different leaves of the same tree. Does not God Himself appear to different individuals in different aspects? Yet we know that He is one. But Truth is the right designation of God. Hence there is nothing wrong in every man following Truth according to his lights. Indeed it is his duty to do so."

Review of "From Yeravda Mandir" by M. K. Gandhi, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

Gandhiji's conception of truth is remarkably close to that of Saint Tiruvalluvar. Gandhiji says "Truth should be the very breath of our life. When once that stage in the pilgrims progress is reached, all other rules of correct living will come without effort and obedience to them will be instinctive. But without Truth it will be impossible to observe any principles or rules in life." These words are a faithful echo of the following verses from the Tirukkural:—

பொய்யாமை அன்ன புகழில்லை ;
எய்யாமை எல்லா அறமும் தரும்.
பொய்யாமை பொய்யாமை ஆற்றின், அறம்பிற
செய்யாமை செய்யாமை நன்று.

The specifications of Brahmacharya or Chastity set out by Gandhiji in his letter on the subject are very stern and severe. He says that one who would obey the law of ahimsa cannot marry. Then posing the question "what about people who are already married'? he gives the following answer:— "There is a way out for them. They can behave as if they were not married.... If the married couple can think of each other as brother and sister they are freed for universal service". Few mortals can reach these Himalayan heights. But then it should be remembered that Gandhiji was addressing his words to his Asramites from whom he expected and demanded a very high code of conduct. Further as Gandhiji observes in his letter on "Control of the Palate", "the taking of a vow does not mean that we are able to observe it completely from the very beginning; it does mean constant and honest effort in thought, word and deed with a view to its fulfilment.... To understand an ideal and then to make a herculean effort to reach it no matter how difficult it is—this is Purushartha, manly endeavour.

After stating that mastery of the palate does not figure among the observances of time-honoured recognition, Gandhiji naively asks, "could it be because even great sages found it difficult to achieve?" Non-possession, according to Gandhiji, is a principle applicable to thoughts as well as to things. He says that a man who feeds his brain with useless knowledge violates this inestimable principle.

Removal of untouchability, says Gandhiji in his letter on the subject, means love for and service of the whole world and thus merges into Ahimsa. In this letter occurs the following arresting sentence:—"We have hardly enough time even to look after ourselves, thanks to the never ending ablutions and exclusive preparation of food necessitated by false notions of untouchability. While pretending to pray to God we offer worship not to God but to ourselves.

It is well known that Gandhiji believed in the equality of all religious. He has given forceful expression to this in the following extract from one of the two letters on this subject:— "The one Religion is beyond all speech. Imperfect men put it into such language as they can command and their words are interpreted by other men equally imperfect. Whose interpretation is to be held to be the right one? Everybody is right from his own stand-point but it is not impossible that everybody is wrong. Hence the necessity for tolerance which does not mean indifference

(*Continued on page* 36)

.........to be real Inheritors of the World

In a sense, naturalists study the flora and fauna. In a wider sense they study cause and effect. In any case, flora and fauna are only the garment of the great and complicated world which is currently described as nature.

Poets have ennobled nature partly because they have seen and sensed it more than others, and partly because of their disappointment with the works of men. Lowel could write "To our age's drowsy blood, Still shouts the inspiring sea" echoing Byron who had written "I love not man the less, but nature more". Scientists have regarded nature as a challenge for discovery of cause and effect. Both poets and scientists have this in common that they find in nature an inexhaustible source of new and better things.

This has a lesson for every department of life. If nature in its infinite variety is still bound to cause and effect, human life cannot be different. The problem is to lead back life which time has burdened with accretions, to a more rational, purposive footing. Rousseau conceived this, doubtless for purposes of effect, as a return to nature, to the noble savage. Tolstoy emphasized the elemental qualities which override modes and manners. Gandhiji initiated Sarvodaya as a revolt against the prevailing social confusion. These trends indicate that a deep search in what we think and do is necessary, if life is to regain not only the beauty but the power of nature.

Our life has lost the purposiveness of animal and plant life. It is as if our very power of thinking has made us muddle the creator's plan. People live on so many half truths that even those who are most religious are afraid both of life and death. Few use their full powers and nearly all fail to render satisfaction to themselves and others. Human life accord with nature, when both mind and body are set on full use of resources and opportunities. Half tones imposed by the past, have to disappear at least as for development of human potentials is concerned.

The country needs at the moment that its human and natural capacities are fully utilized. The grandoise plans we are making on all sides, reflect how much there is to be done. But while natural deficiencies are being overhauled, few are thinking of human deficiencies. We have not only to create a new country but a new man. In the first place his psychology has to be built so that he thinks better of himself and has more confidence in his abilities. There has been for historical and other reasons a tendency to humility amounting almost to self abasement. We have to teach the common man that he can hold his head as high as anyone else, provided he renders the best account of himself. This is not pride, it is confidence, which must fill everyone if the great waste of talent and labour is to be overcome. In the second place, certain minimum standards must be assured to the common man, like employment and housing, to remove his sense of insecurity and debasement. In the third place the common man must have his rewards in the shape of enjoyable leisure and fulfilment of legitimate expectations.

At present in some respects human beings are the least favoured of all creations. They are disorderly, miserable, frustrated as no animals can be. They have to return to the laws of nature, to be real inheritors of the world.

—Sri J. M. Lobo Prabhu.

Maintenance of Pasture Land

Prizes awarded in Dharapuram Taluk

In pursuance of the Pilot Scheme sanctioned by the Government to encourage the ryots to raize and maintain good pastures, a number of prizes have been awarded to persons maintaining best pasture lands in Dharapuram taluk of Coimbatore district.

Ten prices of Rs. 75 each were awarded under the first group of 5 to 10 acres of pasture ,and, three prices of Rs. 250 each under the second group of 11 to 50 acres and two prizes of Rs. 500 each under the third group of 51 to 100 acres.

The names of persons and their villages under each group are :—

Group No. 1 (5 to 10 *acres*; *Prize Rs.* 75)—

1. Sri R. Chidambaraswamy Gounder, Kambiliampatti.
2. Sri V. G. Periyaswamy Gounder, Varadappanpalayam.
3. Sri V. G. Chinnaswamy Gounder, Varadappanpalayam.
4. Sri P. I. K. Palaniswamy, Pottiapalayam.
5. Sri Sellamuthu Gounder, Veeranampalayam.
6. Sri R. Sivamalai Gounder, Padiyur.
7. Sri M. Govindaswami Gounder, Valasu.
8. Sri S. Palaniswamy Gounder, Agilandapuram.
9. Sri K. Arumugam, Pachyur.
10. Sri N. Subbiah Gounder, Alampalayam, Nanjampalam P.O.

Group No. 2 (11 *to* 50 *acres*—*Rs* 250)—

1. Sri A. M. Ramaswamy Gounder, Alampalayam, Muthur P.O.
2. Sri P. N. Vembannan, Pudur, Palayakottai.
3. Sri N. Ramaswamy Gounder, Chitambalam.

Group No. 3 (51 *to* 100 *acres*—*Rs*. 500)—

1. Sri C. Muthappa Gounder, Pudur, Palayakottai.
2. Sri S. Ramana Gounder, Ezamanur, Pudur.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY
11 AUG 1957
MADRAS

To Earn the Gratitude of Posterity...

Need to Grow More Trees

Inaugurated in 1950, Vanamahotsava—the annual festival of planting trees—has acquired a special significance in our national life.

This is as it should be, for trees not only beautify the land and provide shade but also help control floods, preserve mositure in the soil and check the ravages of erosion. They are also a perennial source of fuel, timber, fodder fruit and a host of other products.

Recently the Prime Minister expressed concern at the cutting down of trees in various parts of the country. He significantly pointed out, " though it is easy to cut down a tree, it takes a generation to grow one". No tree should, therefore, be cut down unless there is no feasible alternative to it or it is inescapably necessary.

Since the observance of Vanamahotsava was started, over 8 crore new plants have been added, which if planted in blocks would cover an area of 1,500 square miles. Planting and protection of trees could, however, be on a large scale so that ultimately the entire land is provided with a truely green umbrella.

Infact, every attempt should be made to plant and raise more trees. There is also great need for after-care of trees planted.

Dr. Deshmukh's appeal.

" One of the most satisfying things a man can do is to plant a tree for he has thus earned the goodwill of posterity and when he rears, protects and helps that tree to grow into an asset in ways more than one, he ensures that goodwill in abundant measure ", observed Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, Union Minister for Co-operation, Government of India, in his appeal issued on the occasion of the 8th Vanamahotsava celebrated from July 1, 1957 all over the country.

Emphasizing that the tree planting movement should gain a fresh impetus, Dr. Deshmukh said, " it is imperative for all of us to continue to organize tree planting throughout the coming season systematically".

The Minister also stressed the need for care and maintenance of all trees—new or old. For otherwise, he said, the future generation would be certainly worse off than our own in respect of those social and personal amenities, productive returns and protective functions which a rich, green, tree-clad landscape alone could furnish to mankind. He particularly referred in this connection to the service rendered by trees like *shisham, nim* and *mango* which are as much valuable for the shade and shelter they provide as for timber, fodder or fruit.

In other Lands

Tree festivals are celebrated under such names as " Arbor Day " or " Arbor Week ", " Tree Holiday " and " Festival of the Trees ". There is also the " Greening Week " in Japan, " The New Year's Day of the Trees " in Israel, " The Tree-Loving Week " in Korea, " The Reforestation Week ' in Yugoslavia and " The Students ' Afforestation Day " in Iceland. The annual celebration of Vanamahotsava, inspired by ancient Indian traditions, is another such festival of great significance.

Trees adorn our homes, our cities and villages. They provide shelter to our farms and to our wild life. They afford restful shade and peace from the worries and turmoil of our daily toil when we seek their healing presence in recreational parks and national reserves. Trees provide fuel, fodder, timber and fruit. As windbreaks and shelter-belts they help to protect field crops. The abundance or absence of tree crops have a direct bearing on industrial development, social progress and national strength.

Sri A. J. John, Governor, took part in the Vanamahotsava celebrations by planting a tree at the Raj Bhavan Estate, Guindy, on 5th July 1957

The Sixth Session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations realizing the need of arousing mass consciousness of the æsthetic, physical and economic value of the trees recommended that a World Festival of the Trees be celebrated annually in each member country on a date suited to local conditions.

In the Soviet Union specially bred fruit and berry trees, which support bees and birds, apart from increasing food and wine supplies, are planted even in the shelter-belts. These trees are attractive to bees at blossom time and prove of wider interest than with reference to bee-keeping only. Such bees visit other flowers also and help

(*Continued on page* 36)